Daily Report

Latin America

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FBIS-LAT-89-190 *3 October 1989*

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Reaction to Bush Speech at United Nations

PA2609185089

[Editorial Report] Initial reaction to President Bush's 25 September UN address on the topic of chemical weapons has been limited to brief, factual reports in the countries in Panama Bureau's coverage area, with the reports carried in the international news segment of newscasts. Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish was the only exception: It carried a brief report on the chemical weapons reduction aspect of the speech as the first item on the cast following the headlines. Havana International Service in Spanish aired the following report as the fourth item on its main evening newscast at 0000 GMT on 26 September:

"U.S. President George Bush has proposed to the Soviet Union the immediate reduction of 80 percent of the two countries' chemical weapons as a prerequisite for the signing of an international treaty on the elimination of these arsenals. In his speech to the UN General Assembly's 44th session, Bush said that if this agreement is reached, his country would be willing to destroy 98 percent of its chemical weapons over the next 8 years. Bush said that he was very satisfied with the results of the recent talks between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. In Wyoming, the two countries consented in principle to seek an agreement on the control and elimination of long-range nuclear weapons."

Panamanian President 'Excluded' From Summit

PA2509183589 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1802 GMT 25 Sep 89

[Text] San Jose, 25 Sep (DPA)—Panamanian President Francisco Rodriguez was excluded today from participating in the Ibero-American presidential summit to be held in San Jose on 27 and 28 October 1989.

Officials sources did not explain the decision and simply announced that "Panamanian President Rodriguez has not been invited to the meeting."

Another president has joined the others who have confirmed their attendance to the Ibero-American summit: Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja.

Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares confirmed his participation last week.

Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez will not attend the summit due to elections in his country.

Honduras on Parliament Without Costa Rica

PA0110171989 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0022 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—An official source reported today that the Honduran Government is attempting to create a Central American parliament, but without Costa Rica. The Costa Rican legislative assembly did not ratify the treaty for the formation of the Central American parliament.

Honduran Presidency Press Secretary Lisandro Quesada said to ACAN-EFE that, nevertheless, Honduras "will not close the possibility for Costa Rica to join the regional parliament in the future."

He added that the Costa Rican decision not to ratify the Central American parliament, proposed by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo in 1986, "would delay the region's economic development."

Quesada noted that the Costa Rican legislative decision could have international repercussions because international organizations, such as the EC, "are willing to cooperate within a regional framework backed by the five presidents of the Central American area."

Quesada, a candidate to represent his country at this regional forum, also said that Central American priorities would be discussed at such a forum.

Honduras has even prepared an "adendum"—a special appeal to reform the orginal Central American parliament treaty—to form a parliament with only four countries.

The Costa Rican legislative assembly had until today to ratify the formation of the Central American parliament. Quesada stressed that the "anti-Central Americanist attitude" of Costa Rica "places obstacles to the formation of a common market in the area and, thus, hinders the global development of the region."

Andean Group Promotes Coca Eradication

PY2809224889 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 25 Sep 89 p 5

[Excerpts] The member-countries of the Andean Group Board have committed themselves to promote and to implement a joint program for the eradication of coca farms and to develop alternative economic programs to help coca growers and settlers in coca-producing areas, and in adjacent areas.

This was decided during the 15th period of extraordinary sessions of the Andean Group Board, held in Lima, Peru, on 11 and 12 September. [passage omitted]

The main objectives of the coca eradication programs are as follows:

a) To replace coca leaf production by promoting the farming of legal alternative crops and by developing economic activities suitable for coca-producing and adjacent areas.

b) To promote development programs that encompass the following:

- To establish a basic social and economic infrastructure for peasant sectors in member countries of the Andean Group Board.

- To implement economic policies that will ensure an adequate income for the alternative activities that will be promoted.

- To develop trade programs for alternative products.

- To develop agricultural research programs to encourage the acceptance of alternative crops.

- To implement rural educational programs to awaken the people's attention on the illegality of coca production and its detrimental effects.

c) The exchange of information among member countries, based on their experiences with coca replacement programs and the study of alternatives.

d) To encourage the drafting and implementation of joint programs for the eradication and replacement of coca farming:

e) to encourage, at the international level, the channeling of resources to finance joint national programs in this field.

Cuba

Castro, Nicaragua's Wheelock Meet Press

FL0210182489 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1137 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Moments after the conclusion of the ceremony marking the 2d Anniversary of the Blas Roca Calderio Contingent, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock [Nicaraguan minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform] held a meeting with the press.

[Begin recording] [Castro] Experience has shown us that the contingent produces results. It is 2 years old; and its work style has spread to other areas. To date, it has been in the testing phase. The 1st year went by, then the 2d, and now it has spread throughout the country. There are many brigades, which are not contingents, that are working in the style of a contingent. They do this simply because it is a matter of pride. Man has pride, he does not want a bad opinion to be formed about him. So, now this work style has spread. Now we must think about it. Things cannot be done in a rush.

[Reporter No 1] Do you see this as a general idea for the whole system in socialism? There are some enterprises, in the materials industry, for example, where workers have expressed interest in using this idea.

[Castro] I have already seen this interest in some of the speeches given at the meetings. A good study must be made in industry to see in which ones it can be done and in which ones it cannot. There are some materials industries which have already established it, but that is only one kind of industry. There are some industries in which it is more difficult to implement this method; not all industries are alike. For some, it makes things more convenient.

[Reporter No 1] There are textile enterprises and important centers that want to use it. The workers want to use it. They want measures to be taken and regulations to be applied.

[Castro] All these sectors of industry must be studied one by one. I do not want to talk much about it. I want to wait until the party congress to see what the workers have to say. There are many people thinking about this. However, I wouldn't know how to apply this in a beer factory. There are many things to keep in mind. I know that the principle of multiple tasks can be applied there, as well as the discipline used by the contingents. There are some things that can be applied, but there are others that cannot.

[Reporter No 2] Considering the results of the work of the contingents, and even the minibrigades with all the problems they have had, as well as all the measures that have been taken this summer, people are talking about a new phase, a higher phase, in the process of rectification.

[Castro] These processes are like hurricanes, you can't predict their path, timing. These are important factors that help. I think that the setbacks we had were turned into victories. And I think that the problems we had in the Ministry of the Interior, which were setbacks, are being turned into a victory also. The organization is being strengthened considerably. It will be a much more efficient organization which will be able to help in many things. Much of its information is economic, which is important.

We had lost certain mechanisms which allowed us to know what was going on in any area. This whole process, which was traumatic, and radical, also forced us to take radical measures. There were realities such as this one. When the minister of the interior was replaced, someone said that the process of rectification had progressed 10 years.

It was not known what was going on inside. It was the ministry that was supposed to report it. The ministry knew about everything that was going on outside of it, but not inside its own organization. The committee knew everything that everyone else was doing, but it did not know what they were doing. There was no control. There was no counterintelligence done in the ministry. It was a problem not to know what was going on there. Those kind of problems had to be reported. Even the party was blocked there. It was a traumatic process. I think those processes can help in changing one's spirit more. It gives one the will to do things better, the will to fight problems with more energy.

[Reporter No 3] Taking advantage of the fact that Commander Jaime Wheelock is here, could you please give us your comments about the electoral process in Nicaragua.

[Castro] I better let Wheelock comment since he came [words indistinct]. [laughter]

[Wheelock] Voter registration begins today. We hope that during these four Sundays of October approximately 1.7 million Nicaraguans will register. That is approximately 80 percent of the population. Recently, the Sandinista Front elected is platform and its candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, as well as the 95 parliamentarians who will begin an electoral competition which will end on 25 February. There are 10 movements, parties registered and all the polls shows that the Sandinista National Liberation Front is ahead.

[Reporter No 3] On the subject of reconstruction, how are the construction projects that the Cubans are carrying out in Bluefields going?

[Wheelock] Well, as I was listening to what Commander Fidel is saying here, I was thinking about this movement. Not only has it been about the construction of socialism, a new society here in Cuba, but it has also been about a great spirit of solidarity and internationalism toward our country when Hurricane Joan hit us. It practically destroyed a whole department head. Right now, there are approximately 120 houses that are

almost finished. We hope that by early next year we will have the first 500 houses.

[Castro] It would be very good if that happened before the elections. [journalists laugh] Excuse me, Wheelock. Did you want to ask me something, or were you going to ask him another question?

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] There is something important that I must say now that we mentioned about the Ministry of the Interior [MININT]. I wanted to to give my opinion about the work the comrades in the ministry are doing. They are doing a great job, with the help of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [MINFAR]. It is a systematic, rigorous, and serious work that they are doing in the whole reconstruction process of the MININT. Recently we had a meeting, something was reported about that.

Several [word indistinct] MINFAR and MININT officers have very good hearts. The people who made errors should not be confused with the thousands of dedicated and honest people who are in the MININT and who are not at any fault whatsoever. This is very important. Those people are working...[rephrases] I think that the prestige of the ministry will not just grow, but it will multiply. It will be very highly thought of by the people. I think that is important, because there could be people around who may think that MININT is no longer the MININT, or that it will no longer be an instrument of the revolution. MININT will be a very important instrument of the revolution. It also has a very important role to play in our revolutionary process for a long time to come, especially because of the current world situation.

There may be people who think they can be disrespectful to [words indistinct]. However, I think that the ministry itself and the revolution will take care of clarifying matters and make sure there is respect. No insolence of any kind, or disrespect toward any MININT combatant will will be tolerated. I wanted to say this because I think it is very important. I am very impressed with the work that is being done in the ministry. We are fighting an ideological battle.

[Reporter No 4] Commander, now they are planning to attack us with the anti-Cuban television. Those are the plans...

[Castro, interrupting] Well, we will see what happens. The last word has not been said about that yet. We will see.

[Reporter No 5] Commander, I have a message from a little boy...

[Castro, interrupting] This country has enough fighting spirit to give a good chunk of it away to those Yankees. [end recording]

Panama Resisting U.S. Economic Measures

PA0210195289 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 89

["Our America" commentary read by Fernando Alcorta]

[Text] The U.S. Administration is hoping several Latin American governments will join its anti-Panamanian crusade. Evidence of this is the fact President George Bush is directly looking for support among the statesmen of the region. The White House, unhappy about the results of its attacks on Panama, deplores its failure in economically suffocating Panama, a country determined to maintain its independence and its sovereignty over the canal.

The financial and diplomatic blockade adopted by the United States, although ineffective, has seriously affected Panama from the economic and social standpoint. As a nation largely dependent on U.S. investment, Panama was devasted by the illegal withholding of nearly $400 million deposited in U.S. banks in addition to the economic aggression that provoked economic losses close to $2.5 billion.

Many White House strategists predicted that by this date, the Panamanian Government would have surrendered and abandoned the nationalist line started by Omar Torrijos, and continued by the Panama Defense Forces following Torrijos' death. Obviously, the United States has not achieved this objective, and the people and government of Panama resist, within some limitations, the strong pressure exercised by the main capitalist power of the world.

However, we have observed a logical deterioration in some economic indicators. A report on the impact of the U.S. economic aggression on Panama elaborated by the Planning and Economic Policy Ministry reveals that 40 percent of the population is living in poverty and unemployment rose from 11.8-percent to 16-percent in the last 25 months. Despite all this and much to Washington's dismay, the Panamanian state continues to operate, and even such a large sector like the public employees continues to receive biweekly salaries, probably due to drastic government savings in other areas.

Overcoming the excessive harassment represents a major sacrifice on the part of the Panamanians, and at the same time, it demonstrates their intelligent use of adequate solutions to avoid the paralysis of the isthmian nation. In addition to the military pressure of a foreign army having 14,000 troops on the bases of the canal area, the United States uses a wide variety of measures that are changed periodically with the purpose of dealing a final blow at a hungry people and a state with no liquid assets.

Those are the formulas for changing the current situation in Panama and installing a docile and unconditional government with views to 1999, when the authority over the canal will be fully transferred to Panama.

Delegation Arrives in Beijing for Festivities

FL2909150989 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1415 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] A Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] delegation headed by Lionel Soto, secretary of the PCC Central Committee, arrived in Beijing today to attend the festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the PRC. Soto, who visited China 27 years ago, expressed his deep satisfaction for having returned to this country for the 1 October celebrations, a significant occasion for the Chinese people and all humankind.

Soto, who is fulfilling an invitation extended by the Chinese Communist Party, noted the unbreakable solidarity of the Cuban revolution with the goals of the Chinese people to build communism. The Cuban delegation to the festivities will remain in the country until 9 October and will visit places of political and socioeconomic interest.

Castro Attends Reception for PRC Anniversary

FL3009120389 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1103 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has attended a reception held at the Chinese Embassy in our capital to mark the 40th anniversary of the PRC. Tang Yonggui, head of the diplomatic mission, and other embassy personnel greeted Fidel upon his arrival and sustained a cordial exchange of views on subjects of national and international interest.

A Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] delegation, headed by PCC Central Committee Secretary Lionel Soto, is in Beijing, the Chinese capital, on the occasion of the anniversary. The delegation is fulfilling an invitation extended by the PRC counterpart organization. Lionel Soto ratified the unbreakable solidarity of the Cuban revolution with the Chinese goals in the building of socialism.

Studies Center Statement on TV Marti

FL3009013089 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] A statement against the U.S. plan to launch an anti-Cuban television station is being circulated among the delegates to the Jose Marti International Symposium Against Imperialist Pan-Americanism. The statement was prepared by the Center for Jose Marti Studies.

The document emphasizes the imperial attempt to silence or distort the word of the founder. The name of Jose Marti is being used in that attempt, with goals that are opposite to the ideas he supported and defended with his life.

The text points out that the leaders of the United States have fallen in the trap of their ignorance by choosing 1989 as the year to promote the television project. This is because we now commemorate a century of significant events in the externalization of Marti's anti-imperialist plan. In 1889, the teacher reaffirmed that the imperialist plans against Cuba were even more criminal than the ones carried out to dominate Latin American countries. The anti-Cuban television is one of those plans. Intellectuals give their opinion about its creation.

[Begin recording] [Paul Estrade, from France, identified by caption] We must condemn that attitude which is really repugnant. It stands for exactly the opposite of what Marti said and did.

[Ivan Schulman, from the United States, identified by caption] The name of Marti is used in a way which distorts the true sense of the work and revolutionary actions of Marti. [end recording]

Guyanese Prime Minister Tours Santiago de Cuba

FL0210142589 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Hamilton Green, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, has toured places of historical, economic, and social interest in the Province of Santiago de Cuba.

Among the places visited by the Guyanese head of state are the house museum of the Maceo family, the Moncada area, and projects being carried out for the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Machado Ventura Tours Bauta Military Facilities

FL2909232589 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Bauta and San Jose Municipalities in Havana gave a demonstration exercise of the maneuver called 30th Anniversary of the Triumph of the Revolution. The party members, who compose the time of war study group, carried out a tour of the province which began at the Esperon Fortress in Bauta Municipality.

Afterward, they witnessed an episode of aggression in the coastal zone of that municipality in which the local territorial forces participated in cooperation with regular troops of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. They also toured the provincial school for the Territorial Troops Militia. The students at the school demonstrated the level they have reached in the practical and theoretical classes during the school year.

Another place the group visited was the military preparation center of this municipality. Combatants, internationalists from the brother countries of Angola and Ethiopia, participated in this tour.

At the end of the visit, Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, emphasized the quality of the visit.

[Begin Machado Ventura recording] In conclusion, we wish to recognize everyone, and I think we have everyone's support in this. We can convey this recognition not only on behalf of the leadership, party, and leaders of our revolution but also on behalf of all of you who have participated in the meeting. The meeting has turned out very well, it achieved its goal. I think the most important part of it is the experience attained and how you will use it now in each territory, province. [Words indistinct] following the norms, guidelines, and deadlines for each of these activities. [end recording]

Castro Presides Over Anniversary Ceremony

FL0210133189 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has attended the ceremony marking the 2d Anniversary of the Blas Roca Calderio Contingent which received its banner for the new working style it employs in construction. The slogan for the ceremony was: There will not be an obstacle that can stop us.

Two years after the creation of the Blas Roca Calderio Contingent, the collective has 23 brigades and almost 2,600 construction workers who carry out engineering and architecture projects in the two Havana provinces. Currently, there are another 61 new type of contingents that give impetus to important economic and social projects throughout the country and whose goal is to finish them quickly and with quality. Meanwhile, the work method used by the contingents is now also applied in construction brigades and the enterprises of other organizations.

Standing before the members of the collective, the commander in chief gave the banner to Brigade No 1—which is the nucleus of the Blas Roca—as a symbol of the contingent. He also gave banners to 12 other brigades that will work in the Havana and Havana City Provinces. The six most outstanding workers of the contingent, who are also founders, received recognition diplomats signed by Fidel.

Later, the commander in chief presented the collective with the plaque for the 50th Anniversary of the Cuban Workers Federation.

Rosales del Toro Presides at Awards Ceremony

FL3009183089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] A group of 70 officers, outstanding students who graduated recently from the military training centers in Cuba and the Soviet Union, has been decorated during a solemn ceremony presided over by Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo and first vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]. Central Committee Secretary Jose Ramon Balaguer was also present.

[Begin speaker recording, in progress] ... at the suggestion of the FAR minister, has approved the following agreement. First, to confer the Ignacio Agramonte Medal, First, Second, and Third Class to the present comrades as a just recognition to the outstanding results obtained in their higher-level studies, with a medal, outstanding diploma, and gold certificate, respectively, for having maintained an attitude in line with the military service standards during all these years. This is a notable contribution to the development and strengthening of the combative capabilities of our FAR. [end recording]

FAR Says 21,982 Combatants Home From Angola

FL0210135189 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] The Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] has said that, in compliance with the bipartite agreements signed in New York on 22 December 1988 between Cuba and Angola, during the month of September 3,144 internationalist combatants have victoriously returned to the fatherland.

The report adds that up until 30 September, a total of 21,982 internationalist combatants have returned, with which our country continues fulfilling the planned withdrawal timetable.

In accordance with the signed agreements, the entire withdrawal process of this personnel has been controlled by the UN verification mission in the People's Republic of Angola.

120 Internationalists Return

FL3009123089 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1111 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Over 120 internationalist combatants arrived in the fatherland in the last few hours on a flight from the People's Republic of Angola with the certainty of having thoroughly fulfilled their mission. Among the medals they bear are the Calixto Garcia; Defense of Cuito Cuanavale; and Ignacio Agramonte; as well as the International Combatant, First and Second Class; and the Revolutionary Armed Forces Distinguished Award.

Lieutenant Colonel Felix Madrigal Gomez said he directly participated under enemy attack in logistic activities during Cuito Cuanavale combat action. He bears six medals, the Calixto Garcia, among them.

The internationalist combatants were welcomed by Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo; Abelardo Alvarez, member of the PCC Central Committee; and Brigade General Rene Nunez, representing the FAR; among other officials.

Majority Join Work Centers

FL3009181589 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Over 75 percent of the internationalist combatants who have returned to the country have joined work centers through the employment system of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, while the rest are enjoying vacations. During a meeting of the organization's directorate council, it was reported that the country has a labor reserve of round 15,000 trained technicians who have graduated from various specialties in the professional technical education area.

Of this number, 78.2 percent is directly attached to state organizations where they are specializing and receiving training and retraining courses. The rest are carrying out useful tasks in the areas where they live under the supervision of the labor municipal directorates. Some 42,000 young people have been employed from December of 1987 to date.

Police Arrest Six Amnesty Activists 'Last Week'

PA3009135489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0517 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Havana, 29 Sep (EFE)— Cuban police arrested six activists of the dissident Cuban Pro-Amnesty Group last week, according to reports which could not be confirmed with the authorities. This was released in Havana 29 September by group sources.

Among the detainees, who were taken to Villa Marista, a state security center in Havana, are the group's President Esteban Gonzalez Gonzalez, Manuel Pozo and Edgardo Llompart, and three other individuals who could not be identified.

At the residence of Esteban Gonzalez, who was arrested on 24 September, the police seized an Amnesty International report on the death penalty and several letters addressed to Western embassies in Cuba explaining the group's objectives, Mercedes Mensio, the wife of the detainee, reported.

Mensio added that the activists' relatives have not yet been told on what charges the members of the pro-amnesty group were detained.

A communique issued by the group states that these arrests are a "sign of a severe escalation of harassment against various organizations that defend human rights."

It adds that the Cuban Pro-Amnesty Group "unconditionally advocates nonviolence" and opposes "all kinds of terrorist activity."

Caribbean Affairs

Drug Law Enforcement Meeting Begins in Jamaica

FL0210152289 Bridgetown CANA in English 2034 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 30, CANA—A three-day Caribbean ministerial narcotics law enforcement conference opens here Monday to assess and review anti-narcotics measures in the region.

The conference is a follow-up to a similar one held in Barbados in March last year and will evaluate action taken by governments in the region to suppress illegal drug activity.

At the Barbados conference, measures to strengthen drug enforcement by promoting closer regional co-operation and exchanges of information which could enhance the anti-drug programmes of countries in and outside of the region were discussed.

Representatives of the Caribbean Community, the United States, Britain, Canada, the French Caribbean Departments, Netherlands Antilles and representatives of international agencies concerned with illicit drug trafficking are expected to attend the meeting.

The conference comes against the background of increasing concerns among some countries of the region that they are being used as transhipment points for the illegal drug trade.

There is also growing concern among officials about the rising drug culture in the region.

Jamaica's Police Commissioner Herman Ricketts has warned Jamaicans not to become complacent about the level of drug activity in the country and suggested that drug-related unrest in Colombia could occur in Jamaica.

Jamaica Prime Minister Michael Manley earlier this year called for the establishment of a multi-national strike force to fight the drug traffickers. Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson also also urged for the setting up of an international criminal court to try cases involving drug dealers.

Manley Outlines Proposal

FL0210215289 Bridgetown CANA in English 1938 GMT 2 Oct 89

[By Julie Chen]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 2, CANA—A Caribbean ministerial narcotics law enforcement conference opened here on Monday with Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley outlining a seven-point proposal to deal "decisively" with the problem of drugs and drug trafficking. This proposal, he said, included a central intelligence gathering operation which would collate and cordinate all information on drug trafficking worldwide including financial flows.

He also proposed the establishment of a training facility to train narcotic agents in investigation, narcotic interdiction and intelligence, the setting up of a reserve pool of narcotic agents and intelligence operatives which would be made available to countries with inadequate resources, broadening drug education, a cental body of expertise in the monitoring and maintenance of rehabilitation programmes, and the planning and administration of income substitution programmes.

Manley repeated his call for a multilateral strike force under United Nations command to help governments fight the drug dealers. He said that the drug problem was a global one and was not the problem of a single country or group of countries. The drug problem, Manley said, cannot be solved on a bilateral or on a case by case method, but required a systematic approach.

The conference is being attended by several government officials from in and outside the region as well as representatives from agencies concerned with illicit drug trafficking. The main aim of the three-day conference is to assess and review anti-narcotics measures in Caribbean.

In welcoming his ministerial colleagues, Jamaica's National Security Minister K.D. Knight spoke of the need for multilateral arrangements to prevent money laundering, to facilitate seizure of assets and to control the movement of chemicals used in the manufacture of narcotics.

"We must also be acutely aware of the association of guns with the narcotics trade. So while it is the duty of drug-producing countries to take strong measures to prevent the export of such drugs, it is equally the duty of gun-manufacturing countries to introduce measures to prevent the export of these deadly weapons," Knight said. Drugs, guns and poverty seem to have a symbiotic effect on each other in many countries, Knight said.

Barbados

$25 Million Loan for 'Foreign Debt Repayment'

FL3009162189 Bridgetown CANA in English 1515 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 30, CANA—Barbados has raised a U.S. 25 million dollar loan from a group of international banks for capital projects and foreign debt repayment, the government has reported. The Barbados Government Information Service said the agreement was signed Friday.

Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford was quoted by the GIS as telling bankers the loan would "assist in improving the quality of the Barbados infrastructure, enhancing production capacity and maintaining the foreign reserves at comfortable levels."

The loan carries interest at the London inter-bank offer rate, plus 1 ⅛ per cent. It has a maturity of seven years, including a grace period of four years.

The agreement, signed in London, involved Barclay's Bank PLC, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Kredietbank NV, Midland Bank, National Westminster Bank and Royal Bank of Canada.

"This loan is part of a comprehensive strategy for the management of Barbados' foreign reserves. Other elements of the strategy include the recent increase in the discount rate by the Central Bank," the GIS reported.

The Barbados Central Bank this month raised its bank rate—the rate charged to commercial banks—from eight to 11 1/5 per cent, reporting that the balance of payments and foreign reserves were "under some pressure."

"It is not unexpected that interest rates might be further increased in order to dampen demand for imports," the GIS reported saturday.

The government said studies were being conducted in the productive sectors which should lead to policy measures for boosting foreign exchange earnings from agriculture, manufacturing and tourism.

Prime Minister Sandiford was quoted as saying the Barbadian economy had had "positive real growth" over several years. He reiterated that "a major plank of our economic management strategy is the elimination of the fiscal deficit on current account".

Cuban Tourism Delegation Continues Visit

FL0210224089 Bridgetown CANA in English 2050 GMT 2 Oct 89

[By Rickey Singh]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 2, CANA—A tourism delegation from Cuba is expressing "deep satisfaction" with a two-week research and familiarisation visit to Barbados.

The three members of the Cuban Institute of National Tourism, who leave on Thursday, began the mission with discussions and research at the headquarters of the Caribbean Tourism Organisation (CTO). They later met with representatives of the Barbados Hotel Association and reported their "deep satisfaction" with the cooperation received and "interest shown in Cuba's efforts to develop its tourism sector." The Cubans—Maria Leal Guerra, Raul Cordoves Rodriguez and Jose Salon—are hoping to meet with officials of the Foreign and Tourism Ministries before flying out.

In a letter to the Barbados Government, the president of the Institute of National Tourism in Cuba said that in keeping with his country's programme to develop tourism, it has been sending groups of Cuban specialists to different countries of the Caribbean region and continental America to "become acquainted with their experience in this activity."

"Barbados," said Rafael Sed Perez, "has a double meaning for our specialists since the country has a very

developed tourist infrastructure and hotel capacity, and is at the same time the venue for the Caribbean tourism organisation where, undoubtedly, documents on the whole region are available."

Cuba plans to spend U.S. 1 billion dollars on tourism development by 1992.

In an interview with CANA, the Cubans said that they were "very pleased with the learning experience of their research and meetings at the CTO." Questioned about the recent decision by the CTO's ministerial committee to defer Cuba's application for membership to the CTO because of Cuba's reported refusal to recognize the Grenada Government, they said they could only hope that "Cuba will soon be able to join the CTO as a Caribbean country with a major interest in tourism."

Visits by Cubans seeking information about tourism development have already involved Venezuela, which was last month admitted to membership of the CTO, Brazil, Dominican Republic, and Mexico.

Cuba, which is inviting foreign governments and private entrepreneurs to be involved in joint venture projects in its tourism sector, is gathering a wealth of basic information from regional and international agencies and from the countries to which it is sending out its specialists. The information includes organisation of tourist activities, legislation, monetary regulations, market and publicity arrangements, hotel management, restrictions or reciprocity with international airlines, customs control, distance from international airports to main tourist centres and also an appraisal of the quality of tourist services.

Once treated like a contagious disease following the 1959 revolution that brought an end to the houses of prostitution and gambling, tourism is now officially viewed by the Castro government as "a necessary evil." It has become, within recent years, a major foreign exchange earner with foreign investments to the tune of some U.S.50 million being tied up in the construction of three new hotels.

Before the revolution led by Castro, Cuba, which has the largest number of beaches in the Caribbean, was known as a "gambling and prostitution centre for Americans."

SOUTH, the international news magazine, recently reported that "many rich Latin Americans now go (to Cuba) for heart surgery, kidney transplants and other specialised therapies."

The Cuban delegation said that their government would "gladly welcome" visits by representatives of the Barbados tourism industry.

"They can see what we have to offer, how we are approaching tourism and how they may wish to become involved, if necessary," said Maria Leal Guerra.

Grenada

Foreign Minister Invites Bush To Visit

FL3009023889 Bridgetown CANA in English 2240 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Washington, Sept 29, CANA - Grenada has extended an invitation to U.S President George bush to visit the island later this year, Foreign Minister Ben Jones has announced.

Jones told CANA Thursday that he formally extended the invitation last Monday when he met with President Bush in New York. He said the President had invited him to "a function he hosted during the opening of the United Nations General Assembly."

The foreign minister said that Grenada hoped Bush could visit the island either prior to or after a visit to Central America sometime early in November. Jones gave no details of his talks with Bush other than to say "we had a nice little chat."

The minister said the media was blowing the current political situation in Grenada out of proportion. A lot of publicity has gone out to say a lot of things about the situation in Grenada to suggest that there is great disquiet at home. Let me clear the air, there is no such situation at home at all. There is perfect peace and calm and stability," he said. The economy is progressing and investors are coming in. If you were not told of the split in the party, you would never know. People are going about their lives as usual. Our police force is about 200 understaffed, but that is no problem," Jones added.

Asked about the possibility of former Prime Minister Eric Gairy being returned to power, Jones said "that possibility looms" but it would be tragic if it became reality. He said that groupings of revolutionaires have vowed to get into action if Gairy was returned to power. That would provide the conditions for revolutionary action. There are still a lot of guns hidden around the country that we can't find, and so the return of Mr Gairy would lead to a mess, and this time, no one might come to help us out of it," the foreign minister remarked.

He said a Gairy administration in Grenada would have an adverse effect on foreign investment since the government would be unable to generate confidence and offer the stability that investors would look for.

Asked whether the U.S. Administration would recognize Gairy's government if elected, Jones said, "the United States would and must find a way of dealing with him since he would be the prime minister."

Haiti

Avril Discusses 27 September Strike Demands

FL0210164989 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] We met with General Prosper Avril to hear his government's views on the Haitian people's demands after the 27 September strike, a strike called by diverse peasant and union organizations and political parties to ask the government to rescind the contract it has signed with the International Monetary Fund and to protest against insecurity and so forth.

The general acknowledged that the agreement is very tough. However, he said the government cannot rescind it. He acknowledged that the Haitian people are opposed to this agreement. He said he, too, does not like what is in these agreements because they lead to a higher cost of living. All he promised, however, was to again bring up certain aspects of the agreement with the IMF authorities when an IMF delegation comes to Haiti next 1 October. Let us listen.

[Begin Avril recording] Yesterday's strike, which was called to protest several things: the IMF agreement, insecurity, and the high cost of living.... [changes thought] Well, we are very much aware of the fact that the agreement is really very tough because it asks the Haitian people to make further sacrifices when the Haitian people already have their backs against the wall, so to speak. However, what is the story on this agreement?

People think you have a lot of time to discuss agreements with the IMF. This is not at all the case. Both the IMF agreement and the PL-480 agreement are agreements that, when they put them to you, you do not have a lot of time to get into the matter or to study the matter together with the population. Generally these agreements (?are put to) the monetary authorities and we just barely have time to study them in the council of ministers.

We can see, of course, that it is an agreement that calls for restrictions. However, I point out that despite the fact that three-fourths of the restrictions that will be taken will become effective 1 October, all prices rose immediately. The prices did not rise because of the agreement, because the agreement is not even in effect yet. Speculation was mainly responsible for driving prices up—apart from the problem we encountered with flour and cement. Thus, the IMF agreement was signed. They went on strike against the IMF agreement that was signed. Once an agreement has been signed, can you say it has not been signed? Once signed, it is signed for good.

So, can we now go and renege? Can we now (?tell) the IMF that we are taking back our signature? This is unheard of!

All we can do about this is to continue to take measures to rehabilitate the public finances by working within the administrations themselves. We have several plans that we (?are applying) to be able to improve the situation as quickly as possible, which as we proceed, we will make public progressively.

The IMF will come here for an audit on 1 October. When it comes, given the population's reaction to this matter, there are certain things we can bring up again for discussion with the IMF to see if we can replace some things with others. However, the problem is that we have already signed and already received the money. Therefore, we cannot go and say that we are not now going to sign. [end recording]

President Avril said the Army is working on insecurity. To put an end to it, he is going to establish a consensus with all organizations and all other sectors in Haiti, as well as with the population, which says it is tired of insecurity. The general said that after the publication of the electoral calendar, the government and Army's priority for the time being is the matter of establishing security in the country. The general also acknowledged that there are many members of the Armed Forces implicated in the thefts that take place every night in the capital.

[Begin recording] [Avril] I cannot say I will not talk about the insecurity problem, for we are always talking about insecurity! However, we have a structural problem.

The Haitian Army had a certain mentality, a certain lifestyle, which resulted in the press never knowing what the Army was doing. The present general headquarters is doing a lot of work but nobody knows what they are doing. The Army is working seriously to provide security. They are not messing around. They are working hard. However, people do not know what they are doing but it is not that we are not working. However, we do have a number of constraints.

Also, soon, following yesterday's strike.... [changes thought] Do not think I did not follow events. In fact, I just told a friend of mine, who asked me: How did you find yesterday's strike? He asked me if I considered it a success. He asked: How do you feel about it?

I said: I see that it was a success. I added that I, too, could have participated in the strike because I am against everything they were against. I am also against the IMF agreement [laughs], against poverty, and against insecurity. However, you have to look things straight in the eye. What can you do about such and such problem? That is how these things (?come up).

When they are sitting in front of you negotiating and they tell you that if you do not negotiate, in 6 days they will pack their bags and leave—you will lose the World Bank and lose out right and left—well, you are obliged to work faster in order to.... [changes thought] I mean, you have a knife to your throat and you have to find a way to (?extricate) yourself.

Regarding the Haitian Army, do not think the Army is not taking the matter in hand. What the Army and the government needs at present is cooperative action so we can solve this problem and so I will know how to get the different sectors together so that.... [changes thought] Since they see that we have put out the electoral calendar.... [changes thought] The matter of security has now become a priority.... [changes thought] So before the first operation on the electoral agenda begins, we will have already put the country into a condition that will allow this operation to be carried out. Thus, we are going to make a consensus (?work to this end).

I mean, what are the problems encountered related to security? There is an institutional problem. This means that we have to work on the institution in charge of security because we have noted many cases. [brief distortion of recording]

All these things should go together, but none of them will work if you do not have the population doing them with you. Thus, that is what I am thinking about now, about really going and extending my hand because now, after the publication of the electoral calendar, our first priority is going to be security.

[Reporter] But to what sector are you going to extend this hand?

[Avril] [Short pause] I am talking about the entire population. All sectors—the professional or socioprofessional sector, the political parties, or whatever. I mean the population in general. We going to do this. [end recording]

Gen Avril said the budget was going to be reduced this year, in keeping with the requirements of the IMF contract. This budget is 1.45 billion gourdes this year versus 1.40 billion gourdes last year.

[Begin recording] [Avril] Our budget can support 1.45 billion under the agreement with the IMF. What is the story on this budget?

This budget is in principle less than last year's. Why? Last year's budget was 1.25 billion gourdes. [figure as heard] However, we showed a deficit which means we ran over budget putting us at 1.4 billion gourdes again. What happened with that budget is that there was not any Permanent Electoral Council [CEP] yet. However, what do the contracts we have say?

It is our duty to give the CEP an appropriate budget. When you have a budgetary restriction at a level that requires all ministries to (?cut back) their budgets, you logically cannot do more than you did last year if you do not obtain some kind of external assistance. However, now it has become even lower because in the same small envelope you had, you have now added new things—that is, you are going to add a structure, the CEP. This is because in the other contract we signed with the U.S. Government for the wheat and the aid we were to receive, it also said that we had to make a commitment to keeping up the CEP with our own resources for the allocation of funds, the promulgation of the electoral law, and security for the CEP and the electoral process.

[Reporter] But, Mr President, does the government still consider President Manigat a political exile?

[Avril] In principle, the Constitution does not allow for political exiles. As regards President Manigat, well, he was the nation's president. You know how he came to leave. He left following what I would call a violent reaction. Now, he must feel secure, in order to return. That is where the whole problem lies.

However, if he feels secure and returns, I will be obliged to provide security for him. However, it is up to him to evaluate what this would create, in Haiti. Now, a citizen should be fully aware before he does something.

We are not preventing anyone from entering the country at the airport. The Constitution says a Haitian has a right to enter Haiti without a visa. There is no consul overseas who will tell anyone not to get on a plane and fly to Haiti. However, you can clearly feel that a person, particularly if he is involved in politics, should be smart enough to know what he should or should not do at any given moment.

[Reporter] Is the general-president going to retire after the elections, or will he remain at the head of the Army?

[Avril] I am not thinking about what I am going to be, afterwards. I am looking more to seeing what my country is going to be, afterwards.

I would like to see democracy really established in my country because this is the only way countries develop. Countries do not develop under dictatorships. Countries do not develop by undergoing violent changes of government every 2 or 3 days. The only way for a country to develop is for there to be programs with continuity being carried out. Now, we have noticed that in Haiti, every government that comes to power does its own thing. There is never any continuity in the programs. There is never a good, well-established, civil service—one that, even when the president travels, continues to function, with plans that continue to develop; one in which the president comes and gives directions, but things continue to function in his absence. We have never had this. That is why we have been in this shape since 1804. We will not get out of it if I fail in my mission.

Therefore, since I myself attribute this importance to my mission, this significance, I am not sitting here looking to see what is coming next, looking to see what I am going to become, etc.

I mean, I am like a rock that has been thrown, sighted by an invisible eye. I mean, I never asked to become president! And now here I am. Thus, I think my mission will be successful. As long as my mission is really a success, well, that is what is most important to me. After that, we will look at the rest later. [end recording]

Regarding the coup d'etat rumors that were circulating last week, Gen Avril said there was nothing like that going on nor any indication of such a possibility inside the palace. In fact, (?on) the strike day, he was making plans and studying dossiers with General Acedius Saint-Louis, who according to the rumors, was leading the coup. The general considers these idle rumors and feels that the country should not function on the basis of rumors.

Conacom Suggests Dialogue With Government

FL0210132089 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in Creole 1600 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Excerpts] [Announcer, in French] The National Committee of the Congress of Democratic Movements [Conacom], which has become a political party, has expressed its opinion on the success of the 27 September strike. Conacom invites the government to engage in dialogue with the nation's different political forces. Here is Victor Benoit [Conacom secretary general].

[Begin recording] [Passage omitted] Well, I think it constitutes a condemnation of the government's policies in general. [passage omitted]

Given the present situation, I think the government has a choice to make. As we see it, the two alternatives are as follows. [passage omitted]

The government can choose to be repressive. I must tell you that there are certain indications that are causing us a bit of concern. If this is what it chooses, I think the government will be plunging into an (?irreversible) cycle of violence and repression. One gets caught up in such things, and if it does, it will not be able to get out of it—or rather, it will come to a bad end.

The second choice the government has is to say that, well.... [changes thought] Since it has seen proof that it's general policy has been disavowed, I think it is the government's responsibility to contact political sectors—particularly those that were in favor of the strike—so they can see what kind of solution, what kind of a compromise, they can reach. [end recording]

KID Praises Strike, Gives Avril Deadline

FL0210134589 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Excerpts] The organizers of the 27 September strike are informing the public, in all the statements they are making, that they are not going to rest on the laurels of the success of the 27 September strike. [passage omitted]

We interviewed Kompe Plim, [an alias for Evans Paul] an official of the KID, or the Confederation for Democratic Unity, one of the organizations that supported this strike. He gave his opinion of the 27 September strike.

[Begin Kompe Plim recording] The 24-hour strike that Haiti has just observed against the policy of a high cost of living and insecurity that the Avril government has unleashed upon the Haitian people proves three things.

First, it shows the Haitian people's conviction, their determination, and their willingness to make sacrifices to struggle for change.

Second, it shows how unpopular Prosper Avril's government, which has no basis, is. All the nation's sectors showed him, through this strike, that they do not like him at all.

The third thing is that people are once again beginning to mobilize. As you know, with all the repression and all the maneuvers aimed at sowing confusion and division during the past few months, there was a tendency toward demobilization. This effort toward united action made by diverse sectors—sectors with differing political visions, sectors that do not think the same way but that felt that because of the terrible political hurricane ravaging the nation they simply had to do something about the Haitian people's principle demands: the problems of high cost of living and insecurity. [sentence as heard]

As we said, we the diverse organizations that have been mobilized over the current political and economic crisis in Haiti are determined to continue the struggle until we obtain positive results that benefit the Haitian people.

That is why the Haitian people must remain mobilized and await further watchwords.

We are waging an intelligent and realistic battle. From time to time we will pause to see what watchword is appropriate, because the Haitian people have been struggling and have been given coups d'etat since 7 February 1989. We feel that it is long overdue for a small handful of people to stop making decisions for the Haitian people, to stop taking care of their own affairs at the expense of the Haitian people, to stop making decisions that are detrimental to the Haitian people and the nation.

We extend no thanks to anyone at all. We think everyone shouldered his own responsibilities, in keeping with the dictates of his own conscience. [passage omitted]

We think that those who for one reason or another did not, or were unable to, observe this strike should reflect. They should confront their consciences, shoulder their responsibilities, and join the people's camp. They should try to join in in the popular demands in connection with future watchwords that will be forthcoming if Prosper Avril does not, within 24 to 48 hours, show evidence of good will, or make some kind of an effort in the direction of the Haitian people's interests. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Minor Incidents Noted During 27 Sep Strike

FL2909182289 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] The nationwide general strike called for yesterday by more than 30 union, people's, and political organizations to protest the high cost of living and the climate of insecurity was a total success in Port-au-Prince. [passage omitted]

Many of the vehicles the government had assigned to provide people with transportation were driving around almost empty. [passage omitted]

Out of 31 factories, only 1 was open, with only some 20 workers present. The employer had to send them home at midday. [passage omitted] Certain flights were affected. [passage omitted]

We must point out that there were no incidents. No form of pressure was applied during the day. Port-au-Prince was very calm.

The only incident occurred on the eve of the strike. A group of military in a jeep and a pickup truck beat a group of laborers and porters who were carrying merchandise for a client from Leogane. Several porters suffered head and mouth injuries and swollen arms. Why? One of the victims said the police accused them of preparing to burn tires in the streets as part of the strike. [passage omitted]

[First correspondent] "In the Department of the Northeast, in particular Fort Liberte, Ouanaminthe, Trou du Nord, and many other towns in this area, today's strike is being observed, as requested by more than 30 organizations." [passage omitted]

[Second correspondent] "The strike is being partially adhered to more by the commercial sector than by other sectors in Cap-Haitian. [passage omitted] Public transportation is for the time being totally paralyzed because many bottles are being thrown at moving vehicles. Many vehicle windows have been shattered. Thus, many taptaps [public transportation vehicles] have gotten off the streets. This is happening principally in Cite Lescot, which is being guarded militarily. There are many tactical unit soldiers, heavily armed, currently watching this neighborhood. [passage omitted] A big truck, called the death truck, filled with soldiers is patrolling Cap-Haitien."

[Third correspondent] "The general strike is being adhered to in Petit Goave, Grand Goave, and Vialet and their environs. [passage omitted] The barracks in Petit Goave have announced that, in connection with this strike, the police arrested 30-year-old (Guiteau Bovy), alias Ti (Guiteau), last night for distributing antigovernment tracts and burning tires. (Bovy) was shot in the hand and beaten. [passage omitted]

[Fourth correspondent] "What is the strike like in Les Cayes today? [passage omitted] The military are patrolling all over town. Life in Les Cayes is almost totally paralyzed by some 90 percent today."

[Fifth correspondent] "The strike paralyzed public transport in Leogane. All other activities were normal. [passage omitted] Some barricades had been erected on the (Cormier) Bridge in the Carrefour Dufort area to prevent vehicles from traversing." [passage omitted]

Ministry Seeks Elimination of Irregularities

FL2909174089 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] In keeping with the desire of the president of the military government to have human rights applied and respected here in Haiti, the Justice Ministry has taken measures to ensure that there is a permanent follow-up on the dossier of every person sentenced and of all prisoners awaiting trial. A special grid has been distributed to all offices of the Department of the Public Prosecutor and all offices of the examining magistrates in the nation's 15 jurisdictions to enable the detention services and prisons to trace prisoners through the different phases of the legal procedure.

However, despite the formal instructions issued by the minister of justice regarding this grid and the reports the various jurisdictions are supposed to send him, he has found that many irregularities are being committed—that is, a miminum of respect for the rights of these prisoners is still not being shown.

At the level of the offices of the representatives of the Department of the Public Prosecutor, these irregularities are found in the length of time it takes for these offices to send the dossier before the examining magistrate. There are also irregularities at the level of the offices of the examining magistrates. They are very slow in handing down decisions as to whether a case should be sent on to another court for prosecution or whether to declare that there are no grounds for prosecution.

There are also irregularities at the level of the courts of conciliation where there are no registers at the prisons. Also, these courts are very slow in handing down decisions involving simple police matters.

Therefore, the Ministry of Justice, aware of the importance of its mission, asks all jurisdictions concerned to take all necessary measures to quickly regularize this situation.

The Ministry of Justice also thinks it is useful and necessary to ask all the representatives of the offices of the Department of the Public Prosecutor and all examining magistrates to observe strictly the dispositions of Article 7 of the law of 26 July 1979 regarding penal appeals.

Degree Creates Penitentiary Administration

FL0210130189 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1600 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Excerpt] A government decree dated 19 September 1989 creates, under the Ministry of Justice, an autonomous, public administrative agency with legal status called National Penitentiary Administration. This agency's acronym is APENA.

Under the terms of this decree, APENA is in charge of initiating and executing all penitentiary legislation throughout Haiti.

In conformity with the Department of the Public Prosecutor, APENA ensures that all court sentences incarcerating a convicted person or ordering an arrest involving imprisonment are effected. [passage omitted]

Netherlands Antilles

Aruba Refuses To Extradite Venezuelan Pilot

PA3009152889 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2033 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Oranjestad, Aruba, 29 Sep (REUTER)—Government sources have reported that the governor of Aruba has refused to honor a U.S. request to extradite a Venezuelan commercial pilot that Washington believes is a member of a drug trafficking ring responsible for smuggling at least 10 ton of cocaine into the United States.

The sources also said that, according to a decree Governor Felipe Tromp signed on 27 September, Gerardo Lares Matheus, 37, will stay in Aruba for the time being. No reasons for the refusal were given.

The U.S. Government is expected to submit additional evidence against Lares in the coming weeks, it was also reported.

During the trial in Aruba, Lares denied he had transported any drugs.

In Venezuela, the police said Lares is suspected of being linked to a Bogota - based network that laundered drug money in the United States, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and the Caribbean islands of Aruba and Curacao.

The Aruba police confiscated a lightplane owned by Lares, an airline pilot, on suspicion that he used the aircraft to smuggle drugs between Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles, police spokesman Federico Prieto Paredes said in Caracas some time in September.

The countries neighboring Colombia have increased surveillance at their borders to prevent the entry of drug traffickers. The decision was made after Colombian President Virgilio Barco ordered harsh measures to find the persons responsible for murdering several prominent public officials. The murders have been attributed to hitmen in the pay of drug traffickers, officials said.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Beache Becomes Opposition Party Leader

FL2909223489 Bridgetown CANA in English 2009 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Sept. 28, CANA - Members of the opposition St Vincent Labour Party (SVLP) have re-affirmed their confidence in the leadership of Vincent Ian Beache and re-elected him.

The vote of confidence at the party's annual convention was despite the humiliating defeat in last May's general elections, in which Prime Minister James Mitchell's New Democratic Party (NDP) won all 15 seats in the enlarged House of Assembly.

Shortly after the elections, Beache indicated that he was stepping down from the leadership of the 34-year-old party, but at the convention, resolutions expressing confidence in Beache's leadership were submitted by two constituency branches and were unanimously adopted.

Beache told the convention the major issue was not whether the time was right for him to leave the stage, but rather the continued existence of the party. He said the party should be developed "into a vibrant force to once more be in the seat where we can take over the reign of government". Beache admitted that one of the constraints of the labour party had been its failure to recruit new people to take over the leadership as the older members left the stage.

He explained that the party had kept a low profile since the elections because the executive felt that it was in the best interest to do so and speak only on matters that affected the party or those of a regional nature. Beach said "something was radically wrong with the results of the last general elections." He pointed out that there was no concrete proof to back up his conviction, but said he was very surprised by the wide margin of defeat suffered by the labour party candidates. Beache said the party refrained from filing election petitions because it felt it would have been "just an exercise in futility" and would have been too costly.

He believed the way forward was to encourage new blood and new thinking in the party and said it would therefore be necessary to widen its base and bring in new members. "We have to wake up and we have to take the reins in our hands," Beache urged his party members and supporters.

Opposition Newspaper Resumes Publication

FL3009143589 Bridgetown CANA in English 1422 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Sept 30, CANA—The weekly JUSTICE newspaper, published by the opposition United People's Movement (UPM), is back on the streets of St Vincent and the Grenadines after an absence of three months.

Publication had been stopped because of financial and organisational problems.

The paper said in a front-page editorial on Friday: "Not only have we endured but we have awakened from a state of dormancy to once more utter our battle cry for justice and democracy."

JUSTICE aid there still existed the risk of greater financial embarassment, but that it would be undertaking more self-sacrifice in order to respond to the cries of the people and to answer the needs of the day.

Trinidad and Tobago

House of Assembly Chairman Davidson Resigns

FL3009150089 Bridgetown CANA in English 1447 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Sept. 30, CANA—Dr. Jeff Davidson has resigned as chairman of the Tobago House of Assembly [THA], officials here reported.

Dr. Davidson has also asked to be relieved of the position of secretary for finance and planning, agriculture, state lands, marine affairs, forestry and marketing.

The reasons for the action were not disclosed.

Dr. Davidson had served as deputy chairman then as chairman of the THA from 1986, when the former chairman A.N.R. Robinson resigned to accept the position of prime minister. He was re-elected last year to serve another term.

In a surprise move, he tendered his resignation on Tuesday before attending the meeting between Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados Government teams involving a fishing agreement between the two nations, the officials said.

Dr. Davidson sent his resignation to the clerk of the Tobago House of Assembly Allan Richards. He sent a copy to the prime minister, presently in Jamaica, who is the minister responsible for Tobago affairs.

Davidson indicated that he will remain a representative of the Belle Garden/Goodwood area.

Dr. Davidson refused to comment on his resignation "until the prime minister sees it."

450 More Oilfield Workers Join Strike

FL0210145889 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Four hundred and fifty workers joined a mass walkout this past weekend at a second plant in the southern part of the island. At that point, 1,200 workers were already on strike to protest the collapse of wage negotiations.

A team appointed by the Trinidadian Government to mediate in the dispute has issued a statement urging the workers to call off the action and at the same time appeals to trade union leaders to return to the negotiating table.

The workers bargaining representatives, the Oilfield Workers Trade Union, has now threatened to call out another 4,000 workers at a third plant on Wednesday. Negotiations for a 3-year contract for the workers in all three companies have reached a stalemate.

EXCELSIOR Cardenas Interview, Part II

PA0110012489 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 13 Sep 89 pp 5a, 33a

["Part II" of interview with Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, leader of the Party of the Democratic Revolution, by Manu Dornbierer; Part I of interview published in 25 September Latin America DAILY REPORT on page 9; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Dornbierer] When Porfirio Munoz Ledo headed the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI], he exchanged a governor's position that had been won by Alejandro Gazcon Mercado of the Popular Socialist Party [PPS] for a Senate seat that had been vacated by deceased PPS leader Jorge Cruickshank. Is this the type of PRI action that you consider to be aberrant today?

[Cardenas] He explained the event publicly. It occured at the end of former President Luis Echeverria's administration when former President Jose Lopez Portillo was president-elect. Porifiro accepted his responsibility, as we all accepted our responsibility, because we were members of the government party. The event has to be seen within the context of the situation at that time. Munoz Ledo agreed to exchange a senate seat that belonged to Pedro Vasquez Colmenares...

[Dornbierer] Did he or did he not exchange the seat for a governor's post that supposedly had been won by the PPS?

[Cardenas] Without minimizing Porfirio's responsibility for that action, we have to bear in mind that he was third in line to make decisions.

[Dornbierer] The persons in the first two positions were...

[Cardenas] President Luis Echeverria and President-Elect Jose Lopez Portillo. Porfirio could not have made such a decision—granted that it was a bad decision, an anti-democratic decision—if an earlier decision had not been made. He, as party president, had to implement the decision. Perhaps Augusto Gomez Villanueva, who was the party secretary at the time, was the one directly involved in the decision's implementation. However, neither of the two could have done anything if Luis Echeverria and Jose Lopez Portillo had not made the critical decision.

[Dornbierer] You are touching on one of the system's most critical defects. Mr Echeverria was, supposedly, the president of all Mexicans. The same title would be applicable to Lopez Portillo. These men were no longer merely PRI members. However, they intervened directly to favor a party—their party—and changed election results.

[Cardenas] One of the demands the Democratic Current made was for the president to cease having, as President Salinas de Gortari has, those extralegal and extrastatutory duties. That is, he can be a member of a political party, but, the PRI statutes do not state that the president of the republic must make the party decisions. That is what the party organizations are for.

[Dornbierer] In all the democratic countries, presidents are chosen from within a party; however, they do not spend their whole term in office favoring only their party. However, here in Mexico, the PRI is the government and the government is the PRI. Let us now go on to clarify the economic policy proposed by the Party of the Democratic Revolution [PRD]. The people do not understand the proposal, and they believe the members of the PRD are socialist dinosaurs—unburied bodies, as Jose Conchello [National Action Party leader] calls them.

[Cardenas] We believe—I believe it would be absurd to attempt something different—it is imperative to modernize industry; to use advanced technology in industry, agriculture, and fisheries; to use advanced technology in all the production activities. No one wants to have unnecessary burdens placed on him at the enterprises; no one wants a bad administration; no one wants to be burdened with bureaucrats. The economy must operate with efficiency; it must be profitable and generate benefits. We believe, the PRD believes, that the production plant must be modernized, but this must not be done at the expense of the worker; it must not be done by burdening the worker. For example, we know that the new industrial procedure results in displacement of the work force, but, if we use it properly, then we must first implement programs agreed upon by workers, enterprises, and the government to create new jobs, possibly within the enterprise itself. The companies should try to develop new products, new lines. Other job sources should be created in those regions where we know there will be a displacement of the work force. Here is where the government should come in and support the enterprise. The government must implement investment programs. We cannot demand modernization in 1 day without some support.

[Dornbierer] Do you mean state enteprises?

[Cardenas] I mean private and public enterprises. It applies to all of them. If the labor force is going to be dismissed, there have to be parallel training programs. These must be coordinated programs to transfer the employee within the same enterprise or to another enterprise.

[Dornbierer] Do you support nationalization?

[Cardenas] The report that we want to nationalize everything has been spread to confuse. We do not necessarily regard it as the way to develop the country economically.

[Dornbierer] Are there economic activities that must be reserved for the state?

[Cardenas] Strategic activities. We do not think the state can refuse to intervene in the economy when it becomes necessary and advisable to do so. If an industrial sector needs to be upgraded or developed and there are no

investors—as has happened before—the state must take the initiative because a specific region could lag behind. The state must also intervene if the conditions of poverty call for greater investment to create jobs, develop certain products, or utilize certain resources. This does not mean the state must always remain in the enterprises that it promotes or creates.

[Dornbierer] According to the Constitution, the state must hold control over strategic enterprises like oil, as well as certain communications and transportation enterprises. However, it is not known which ones...

[Cardenas] Yes, railroads, mail, and telegraphs must be state enterprises, yet satelite communications, aviation, and all the breakthroughs in this field are left alone. Anybody is allowed to handle them. It is clear to everybody that aviation is more strategic than railroads; satellite communications are more strategic than telegraphs. All the electronic breakthroughs are more important than having a mailman deliver the mail. What about the telephone? I think a truly in-depth analysis is in order based on what the country's development ought to be and based on the country's currrent situation in the world and on our international relations.

[Dornbierer] In conclusion, some aspects of production and services should remain in the state's hands, while others should not...

[Cardenas] I think Articles 25, 26, 27, and 28 of the Constitution must undergo a profound revision and readjustment. We do not support nationalizing everything. We support investment opportunities. We do not support having a curbed and stalemated economy, which is what we have had for the past 7 years. We think we can break the inflation and the economic crisis by generating jobs and production. We must have opportunities for private, social, national, and foreign investments. The number of areas where investments are needed is infinite. The government has the obligation to foster conditions that favor investments and to instill confidence through good management not through corruption, which pops up everywhere whenever one squeezes hard. Investments must be duly protected by the law and must comply with the law. Under these conditions, the situation would be a lot different than it is now.

[Dornbierer] Do you agree with the government sale of many enteprises that it now holds.

[Cardenas] We must remember that there were a lot of shady deals that went on when many enteprises ended up in the state's hands. We all know of cases where debts to the state financial enterprise were not paid so that that enterprise would end up in the state's hands. The state has the obligation to improve and maintain productivity. However, we do not agree with the view that has been in vogue since the past administration that state enteprires must necessarily generate corruption and cannot be efficient.

[Dornbierer] That is what we have seen...

[Cardenas] I think that if the state has the authority and economic and technical resources, there is no reason why an administrator—whatever name you may want to give him—appointed by the president should not be punished if he is not up to the task, if he behaves badly, or breaks the law. The thing is that nobody has been punished. One way or another, I repeat, many deals have been transacted between public officials and businessmen. Companies that had been run poorly for a long time ended up belonging to the state. There is inefficiency in the public sector, but there is also inefficiency in the private sector. There is also honesty in both sectors. However, many state enterprises were given to an administrator as if it were his own property: "Go see what you can do with it" and how many friends you can benefit. This was not a matter of turning an enterprise around and making it productive, of generating profits, or of sharing profits with the workers.

[Dornbierer] So then, are some disasters to be blamed on ineptitude and corruption rather than on the principle of state ownership?

[Cardenas] Corruption exists. I think that corruption, negligence, and tolerance, undoubtedly are at the bottom of many cases, but that has to be corrected.

[Dornbierer] Cuauhtemoc, what do you think of Mexico's total openness to foreign products?

[Cardenas] Mexican products have to participate in foreign markets and must do so under terms of real competition based on competitive prices. Anybody who opposes this is at odds with reason. However, indiscriminate commercial opportunity is not what is taking place now following several years of economic stalemate in a depressed economy such as ours where businessmen have been denied the opportunity to make investments at reasonable interests rates—as they can in other countries—to integrate, modernize, and expand their businesses, installations, and services. Last year interest rates ranged from 90 to 100 percent. No business can pay 100 percent interest rates in addition to the amortization that must be paid. Our borders are open at a time when our economy is in its worst condition to compete with none other than the largest industrialized power in the world, which is our neighbor too. It takes place when the industrialized nations, beginning with the United States—with which we have our highest percentage of commercial operations—are starting to implement protectionist measures. It is like being in a boxing match with one's hands and feet tied. This is not the way to introduce our products to the international economy. We must do so, but based on productivity and efficiency while ensuring that we do not enter the market at a disadvantage. The previous administration and the current one have given all sorts of advantages to some industrial branches, generally subsidiaries of international companies. For them we have built four-lane highways, provided electricity, and opened industrial parks. However, these facilities have not been provided to Mexican businessmen and the domestic markets. The national industrial plant and farmers have been

hit, but we want them to compete with companies that have all the advantages. We want our people to compete with less.

[Dornbierer] Your views on the matter will surprise a few who think of you as some sort of Stalinist reactionary. Now, I am going to ask a question, which I should not pose to the son of the man who implemented agrarian reform. Do you think the ejido system should be done away with?

[Cardenas] No, Manu. I think the ejido system is an institution that must be supported and that has been politically under attack since at least 1940. It has not been given the opportunity to prove that it can work. The ejido is perhaps the system with the least real support. For example, the loans granted have been greatly restricted and insufficient, and a number of political and bureaucratic burdens have been imposed on it.

PRD's Cardenas Discusses Political Issues

PA0310035989 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 23 Sep 89 pp 1-A, 10-A

[Report by Juan Ochoa Vidal]

[Text] Tepic, Nayarit, 22 Sept—Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, leader of the Party of the Democratic Revolution [PRD], has said his party is open to talk with any political force. He said he is willing to talk with Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, "provided an agenda is drawn up first." Cardenas denied he had said: "Senator Porfirio Munoz Ledo must clarify the 1975 fraud for the people of Nayarit."

Cardenas, who pointed out that PRD will not support a backward electoral reform, stressed the need to create an organization independent from the government, where no automatic majorities exist and where no measures are taken for granted. "If there is no political willingness to respect the vote, the reforms will be useless and there will be no true democracy."

In a meeting on 22 September, Cardenas proposed to define, "in a broad public consultation" and through the revision of Articles 25, 26, 27, and 28 of the Constitution, the functions of the Mexican State and the characteristics it must possess in the last years of the 20th century to project itself into the 21st century. He pointed out that the people demand a honest, efficient administration, which punishes any crime committed by its officials.

Cardenas said he would phone Munoz Ledo later to explain he never said Munoz Ledo should offer the Nayarit people an explanation of why Alejandro Gascon Mercado failed to become governor for the Popular Socialist Party [PPS] in 1975.

This is what Cardenas said: "I said Munoz Ledo had already explained what happened, particularly his role in the 1975 elections. I also said Munoz Ledo is willing to assume whatever responsibility falls on him. Finally, I said that we must keep in mind that whatever happened at the time was the result of a decision made by then President Luis Echeverria, backed by President-Elect Jose Lopez Portillo, and implemented by the party led by Munoz Ledo. Anyway, we must admit Munoz Ledo was third in command."

Asked whether this circumstance frees Munoz Ledo from all responsibility in the alleged fraud, Cardenas said: "No. But we must simply place his responsibilty in the proper perspective. Munoz Ledo has assumed his share." Cardenas said that he has said just this many times.

During a news conference, Cardenas was asked why the PRD has not talked with the government, taking into account that President Salinas, Cardenas himself, National Action Party [PAN], PPS, and Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution [PARM] have all advocated this dialogue.

Cardenas replied: "In fact, the PRD has been talking with the government, particularly on the electoral reform. The PRD has been working in the Congress commissions and meeting with deputies of several parties, including the PRI. We are willing to talk with any political force and discuss any important matters."

Would you talk with President Salinas?

"We are willing to talk, provided an agenda is drawn up first. We do not want to have our pictures taken and waste our time. Nevertheless, we have no reports on a government move regarding an agenda so far."

In addition, Cardenas insisted on the need to stimulate a true electoral reform and declined to criticize PARM for its meeting with Salinas. "Each party must assume full responsibility for anything it does in its relations with other parties." Cardenas invited PARM to try to reach accords with the PRD because, regarding the electoral reform, "it would be very positive to agree on measures and back them together."

In his speech in Tepic at the end of a 2-day tour of the state, Cardenas said: "We are confronting the government with its own contradictions. The government thought we would become discouraged when we were prevented from reaching the positions we honestly won in the elections. Instead, the PRD is now better organized and is more fully aware of the need for better organization."

Cardenas continued: "As soon as we begin to wage electoral battles in many states of the country, we will be putting the government against the wall. The government will have to begin acknowledging the electoral victories, regardless of who wins or loses the elections."

Concerning the proposal for broad public consultation on the specific functions of the state, Cardenas said the

government must determine if it is acting honestly and efficiently, as it should. He also criticized the federal administration for pursuing a reprivatization policy which, he said, serves to relinquish national sovereignty.

In his speech, Cardenas demanded that the government explain what is happening with the hydroelectric project at Aguamilpa, which was conceived in 1985 to generate approximately 3 percent of the electricity consumed in the country and significantly contribute toward the region's development. He said that the government now intends to complete the project to a lesser scale, thus wasting money.

Finally, Cardenas was asked about the upcoming dialogue between the Mexican and U.S. presidents. He said succintly: "If the meeting is good, its results will be good. If it is bad, its results will be poor."

Later, the opposition leader left for Guadalajara, where he was scheduled to stay overnight, and then start a tour through Aguascalientes early on 23 September.

El Salvador

President Cristiani Speaks on Country's Situation

PA0210174489 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1415 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Speech by President Alfredo Cristiani at the 44th UN General Assembly sessions in New York—live]

[Text] Mr President:

First of all, may I express to Your Excellency our most sincere satisfaction over your most deserved appointment as chairman of the current session of regular UN General Assembly sessions. We are sure that at this time in the world when a very promising future for international detente is in sight, your knowledge and experience will make a fruitful meeting of this momentous conclave. All countries represented in this periodic gathering of international harmony will dedicate their efforts to the analysis and debate of the very specific and dramatic problems which mankind faces today.

I also join in recognizing Dante Caputo for his excellent performance while in charge of the 43d period of regular sessions of this great assembly.

This is a good opportunity to express our admiration and recognition of the untiring and successful efforts of the organization in contributing to peace, rationality, and development throughout the world.

The fruits of UN work are visible. With the participation of the majority of the member states and through progressive improvement of the mechanisms inherent to the organization, we see how its positive influence irradiates over mankind, which is anxious to live in harmony and cooperation.

With special pleasure we note the brilliant and important role played by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, whose outstanding record is a matter of special pride for Latin America.

Mr President, for the first time we take the floor of the highest tribunal of nations with deep emotion, our spirit strenghthened with hope, to tell the world our truth, which is that of a people who have suffered and continue to suffer the devastating tragedy of an armed conflict lasting almost 10 years. Surprisingly enough, in contrast, over this time, the people have been building a democratic institutionality that is unquestionably for everyone, even for the most tenacious skeptics and the most recalcitrant adversaries. Those who tried to make the international community believe that our government would represent a historic setback for El Salvador, today, 4 months after we assumed the Presidency, must confront their devious intentions and erroneous analyses with our attitudes and actions. We will talk about those attitudes and actions here, but we will also reiterate before the universal conscience what our philosophy is, and what our vision of the present and future is. Nobody who has at least a superficial knowledge of our country can deny that the main challenge which all Salvadorans—without exception—face is achieving a definite peace.

When we were elected by a overwhelming majority of votes on 19 March, we understood the full scope of our people's need for peace and reconciliation, and we accepted the historic challenge of promoting peace through the peaceful means of democracy. We received a ruined nation, a country worn out by the scourge of violence that has prevailed for the last 10 years. The economy is ruined by the impoverishing statism and the systematic destruction of extremist forces. The fatherland is demanding a recovery of its spiritual values and its creative and productive energies.

Our commitment, from the very 1st day of our administration on 1 June, was that of accepting the responsibility for the rescue and reconstruction of the entire society—without excluding anyone—and especially seeking to benefit the poorest among the poor. In the face of the ruined national community, we have begun to work for the unity of all sectors so that no one will feel that one is not part of the fate of the country and no group, organization, or sector will go beyond the limits of the law within the harmonious framework of democracy.

From the very 1st day of our administration, we said that we were planning to govern and not just give orders, because we feel the Salvadoran people deserve the utmost respect and an absolute devotion and service from their rulers. The people have matured and have made great sacrifices throughout history, and we have a firm, strong, and responsible conviction concerning this. We hold power because the people decided it through free elections that no one has questioned. Today, and on every day of our administration, we will place that power at the service of peace, progress, and freedom of all Salvadorans.

To this effect, we promote the unity of all national, political, social, business, and labor sectors so that within the healthy and respectful differences that are present within a pluralist democratic process the Salvadorans will be able to overcome the gaps resulting from a violent confrontation that no longer has any reason to exist. This violence availed itself of the socioeconomic dissatisfactions and the government errors of the past in order to disguise its ideological fanaticism. Against that violence we are trying to establish political rationale, seeking reconciliation and a patriotic persuasion within the framework of democracy, which is a reality that is being experienced day after day in El Salvador. The [words indistinct] achieving power through peaceful and civilized manner. The Salvadoran people, as the owners of our sovereignty, have the capacity and freedom to elect as their rulers those persons who will offer the people the guarantees of honest and responsible work aimed toward achieving justice, juridical security, and the well-being of all.

Fully aware of our obligations to promote social balance and achieve peace, tranquillity, and the security of all members of society, from our very first message we offered our helping hand to the armed rebels so that they would peacefully rejoin society, where today all ideological trends have room. Our willingness for a dialogue and our serious search for peace are evident to the world.

The rebels first said no to our proposal for a continuous, permanent, substantive, and private dialogue. Later, when our dialogue commission was formed; they again said no.

However, we were willing to be patient to reach the initial agreement, as we believe every effort must be made to find a political solution to the bloody conflict. We waited for a positive reaction without arrogance or undue outbursts and, finally it came; the first meeting between government and the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] was arranged. It occurred just 100 days after this administration came into being and after the dialogue had been suspended for almost 2 years. Today, we are very pleased to inform the international community that an initial government-FMLN agreement resulted from the meetings that were held in Mexico on 13, 14, and 15 September. The agreement established the norms that are to be followed during the permanent dialogue in reaching agreements on substantive matters, thereby enabling us to solve the conflict completely and as soon as possible. The Mexican agreement is historic and important because it is the framework to get—through concerted effort—groups, who are still up in arms, to return to the benefits and peace of civic life and present their political proposals to the Salvadoran people.

We are not presenting this attainment as our victory; we present it to the international community as the first fruit of a new way of governing in El Salvador. We do so without hegemonism, demagoguery, or fanatical passions. We repeat to the universal group what we have already said to our people several times: For us, who have well-defined principles of democracy and freedom, no Salvadoran is an enemy and no enemy can be subjected to persecution because he is an enemy. We are, of course, obliged to obey the law and have people obey it, but we also aim to modernize and perfect our laws and the administration of justice in all its levels. We are sure that the attainment of peace is not going to be easy and will require continued and energetic efforts. We are also clearly aware that our people will not accept a failure that will unduly delay the attainment of peace. Consequently, this will be a historic test and we will confront it as such.

These are the concepts and goals that we will present at the next meeting to be held in San Jose, Costa Rica on 16 and 17 October. We will present a proposal to stop hostilities totally and silence weapons definitely. This according to the letter and spirit of the agreement to attain a firm and lasting peace in the Central American region that was signed by the five Central American presidents in Tela, Honduras. We will not propose a mere scaling down of the conflict because that would only gradually eradicate the Salvadoran people's suffering. For us this unjust, prolonged suffering must end at once. There is no moral or political justification for this suffering to continue. As men of goodwill we are aware that this fatricidal conflict has been nourished and promoted by fanatical ideologism; a clear and insane manner in which human rights violations are justified. We are deeply committed to the respect and promotion of a person's fundamental rights, and today we reaffirm our commitment in a forceful and firm manner so that our words may be heard in all the corners of the world. We call all our country's political and social forces—regardless of what ideology they profess— to join us in the important task of restoring peace in El Salvador based on reasonable agreements, civilized methods of disagreement, and a serious commitment in attaining our country's development.

Without development we will not be able to attain a firm and lasting peace. Our government has initiated a gradual economic readjustment program to promote the development we need so badly and urgently. The program is based on the modern concept of liberalizing the economy to reactivate production and allowing a free initiative to develop with its characteristic creativity.

Obviously, this program of great scope is accompanied by a permanent social development plan to help the weakest and most needy join the dynamics of development. We do not wish to become systematic benefactors of the destitute. We want to help them by offering genuine opportunites for definitely stamping out destitution.

We realize this will be a long-range and arduous task that will require our full attention. It will require the overall effort of all sectors of the country. However, if we fail to assume this responsibility as our specific and attainable project now, we will never obtain the necessary drive to overcome the huge consequences of the crisis.

Our economic policy is in keeping with new liberalization trends that are emerging with great force throughout the world. We are in line with the times. This will allow us to better meet the clear needs and legitimate demands of a society that has profound aspirations to prosper in peace, liberty, and solidarity.

We cannot aspire to these goals of collective humanism if we do not make internal efforts to restore spiritual and moral values in our fatherland, whose very foundation is being shaken by the scourge of an armed conflict.

We are beginning to implement profound reforms in our education system to make it more constructive and efficient by incorporating—at all levels—the theoretical and practical teaching of the individual's rights and duties in ensuring that new generations of Salvadorans will grow up with feelings and conviction that will make mutual respect, healthy criticism, democratic participation, love for God and the fatherland, and a broad outlook for universal coexistence come naturally to them.

In the same vein, we hope that this visionary organization will approve the universal convention on children's rights that will be discussed during these sessions. We want to sign it as soon as possible and ensure with our governmental and social work that today's and tomorrow's children and teenagers will live in a more humane world.

Today, we are facing the painful reality of the so-called war children. Because of our own experience, we fully understand the situation and believe that the efforts to protect and help children must come immediately and be adequate to create a world of harmonious coexistence that we so vehemently want.

Mr President, in the past 10 years the Central American conflict has been the focus and concern of the international community, because of the possibility of a crisis of greater proportions that could alter world peace and security. However, since the signing of the Guatemala accord; the declarations of Alajuela and Costa del Sol; and the Tela summit, the situation has gradually changed.

The political situation has changed substantially. New and better possibilities have been opened to consolidate the peace process. Undoubtedly, the situation of world detente has spread to the Central American area. It is understood that confrontation and war are not solutions to any problem. On the contrary, the instability and tension that they generate, especially the irreparable loss of human lives, do not contribute in any way to improving the welfare of our people.

The Central Americans have gained awareness of our historic responsibility and have assumed the protagonist role that is ours exclusively, adopting our own decisions to solve the regional crisis. The willingness and real possibilities of finding political solutions have evidenced the illegitimacy of the armed actions and the use of violence. Since its origin, the peacekeeping process has received the support of the international community.

More recently, peace efforts received the firm and unanimous support of the UN Security Council through Resolution 637 of 23 July 1989. Now with the way clear, the secretary general can continue his important and valuable efforts in favor of peace and democratization in Central America, in accordance with our people's will expressed through the commitments signed at the presidential summits.

Mr President: We are convinced of the need, viability, opportunity, and legitimacy of the Esquipulas agreements. I wish to reiterate before this honorable assembly that we will continue to comply with our commitments. We want to achieve a firm and lasting peace and, therefore, we have been receptive and have always supported the creation of a group of UN Observers, ONUCA,to send to Central America, whose presence will be a very important factor in verifying compliance with the agreements, particularly concerning the commitment not to support and or lend national territory to armed groups to destabilize legally established governments.

We urge extraregional forces to respect the will expressed by the Central American nations. In that manner, we will all contribute to peace, democracy, and to the creation of a favorable atmosphere to begin reconstruction for the benefit of our peoples.

We feel that the absence of democracy has been the origin of political and social conflicts in Central American countries, and since regional peace is closely related to the processes of national reconstruction and democratization, we hope that Nicaragua's political development will culminate in honest, pure, and clean elections, in which the Nicaraguan people will have real possibilities to exercise their inalienable right to freely elect their leaders, and by the same token freely determine the government system that best suits the interests [2-second break in reception]

We urge the international community to focus all of its attention on achieving the objective set forth in Nicaragua's upcoming elections.

Aware of our difficulties and needs, and as proof of solidarity in strengthening the regional peace process, the international community has given its support, through a program of economic cooperation for Central America, [acronym indistinct] prepared by the United Nations in coordination with our governments. We sincerely appreciate this cooperation, because as objectives are accomplished, some of the most critical problems affecting the Central American countries will be solved.

At the same time, the Salvadoran Government wants to express its gratitude to all countries that have shown their support to the peace process in Central America and to the community of donors who have participated in humanitarian activities and development projects.

We also thank the UN organizations that contributed with their work and efforts to make possible the Central American Conference on Refugees and for the special cooperation received from the United National Development Program and from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. We reiterate the value and importance that international collaboration and assistance means to each one of the Central American countries in achieving the objectives of peace and development. We urge the community of nations to strengthen the economic, technical, and financial aid for Central America. Peace and development in the region will be another contribution toward the realization and consolidation of world peace and security.

Our special thanks to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for his support given to the efforts conducted by Central American president for the benefit of our peoples.

Mr President: Regarding the international economic situation, we regret that the economies of developing nations have been unable to make progress in finding solutions to the main problems affecting our societies

and overcoming the permanent state of crisis. In addition to problems in areas such as health, housing, unemployment, inflation, underpriviledged groups, and poverty, we now face an additional burden with the fiscal deficit and foreign debt. All together, this makes the process of economic recovery and development in general more difficult, endangering the frail stability and the progress we have made in the political field.

I find it to be alarming that while economic growth is evident in certain world regions, specifically in those of the developed world, conditions are not improving in underdeveloped countries; quite the contrary, problems are worsening. The gap between rich and poor countries is widening. This suggests that failures in the international order must be corrected to ensure the benefits of development are equitably distributed.

The international community, mainly the industrialized countries, must realize that should our countries's crises continue to worsen, there could be larger-scale social conflicts, as has already happened in certain regions, that could in the end affect the economies of developed countries.

Our country, which is mostly agricultural, greatly depends on the coffee industry. Although we are committed to a broad program to diversify exports and expand industrial production, coffee continues to be an essential product for us. In this regard, we wish to clearly make our current position known: We support a renewal of the international coffee agreement to bring about a recovery of coffee prices.

We, who have begun an economic reconstruction process despite the effects of a conflict that still exists, are profoundly interested in bringing about a recovery of the coffee market. We believe that a just and equitable agreement would constitute a very fruitful expression of international harmony and cooperation.

As for the foreign debt, which is like the terrible sword of Damocles lurking over the fragile structures of Latin American countries, El Salvador firmly supports proposals calling for a solution that would take into account the development needs of our peoples; it also supports any expression on the part of creditors and debtors of their willingness to place human considerations above the cold mechanics of figures. This action would show that the contemporary world is applying the human rights philosophy not only to specific cases, but also to universal problems.

Mr President, as for the social problems, the misuse of drugs, incidence of AIDS, and international crime; and on another level, the problems of terrorism and the environment worry all of us because they affect all countries alike. We are glad that there is now awareness of their negative effects and the need for cooperation and coordinated actions on the part of the international community.

Given the importance and dimension of these problems because of their negative results in the development of our societies, we must pay urgent attention to, and find positive solutions to them.

As for the specific problem of drug trafficking, in this room we listened to the dramatic call for international cooperation made by Mr Virgilio Barco, the most excellent president of Colombia. He called on the community of nations to firmly support joint actions plan as if they were their own. Barco said he hopes that this plan will effectively eradicate this dreadful evil that damages the institutions of our countries and destroys mainly our youth.

We firmly and fully support this very urgent call and express our willingness to support any program and collective effort against this very inhuman and destructive form of crime.

With the same vehemency with which we reject all forms of terrorism, regardless of the disguise or pretext they use, we will also reject drug trafficking, which as President Barco patriotically said, is a scourge affecting the entire world.

Mr President, despite world detente and the progress made in the solution of some problems, there are centers of tension, which still threaten world peace and security.

We urge all the world's countries experiencing conflicts to seek ways of political understanding through peaceful conflict solving means. We urge them to resort to United Nations systems and mechanisms as has been done in previous instances, in which the UN secretary general has played an essential role in the adoption of measures heading to the solution of conflicts.

I can refer to the specific case of Korea. Our government believes that it is necessary and essential that the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea maintain a permanent dialogue, and establish the necessary contacts to strengthen mutual trust, to end all forms of hostility and confrontation, and to achieve peaceful unity in the Korean peninsula.

Based on the UN principle of universality, we, however, believe that the Republic of Korea has all the characteristics of a state and meets all the requirements needed to become a United Nations member, an aspiration, which has our support.

We have come today to this podium, where the great voices of our times have been heard, to express our humble but unyielding will for peace and harmony in El Salvador as a contribution to the enormous international movement against violence, dogmatism, and intolerance.

We are seeing how the walls that divide the world are being torn down based on the four cardinal points. We understand that this means there is a worldwide increase of awareness within the intensive expectations of the present times during which spiritual force is what unmistakably makes history.

As for our government, we respectfully ask the international community not to identify us with stereotyped characters. We ask the international community to judge our attitude and actions. We want peace, freedom and justice in our long suffering homeland. But we want those things without ever having to surrender our basic liberties, so that representative and pluralist democracy survives.

We do not want to exclude anybody. We do not seek to incriminate anybody because of their political ideas, but we vigorously request to be trusted so that we can show, first to our people, and then to the world that we are a government of peace, work, and service.

We hope to return here next year with the good news of having achieved definitive peace in our country. This depends on us because we are seeking an agreement to reunite the Salvadoran society. We will do all we can to avoid more bloodshed in our homeland, because we always recall the words from Jesus' brief Sermon on the Mount near the Sea of Galilee: Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the Children of God. Thank you very much. [applause]

Ungo, Others Score Speech

PA0210204389 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1923 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Oct (DPA)—At noon today, the Democratic Convergence (CD) coalition of Salvadoran leftist parties described President Alfredo Cristiani's speech before the UN General Assembly as "demagogical, ambiguous, and for export purposes."

Guillermo Manuel Ungo, secretary general of the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), which is affiliated with Socialist International, said that President Cristiani failed to present specific plans, adding that he simply announced that his government would propose to the Salvadoran rebels an end to hostilities at the upcoming dialogue meeting in Costa Rica on 16 October.

That is totally ambiguous and means nothing in contrast to the complete plan of the FMLN to de-escalate the war through specific agreements, which is what the country needs. Cristiani also said that human rights are not being violated here, which is a lie and demagoguery, Ungo added.

Ungo said that President Cristiani arrived in New York after visiting London and the Vatican, where he was neither invited nor attended to. "He was neither greeted by the queen nor the Conservative parliamentarian groups. He walked no red carpet. In fact, the Conservative Party announced that Cristiani's party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), will not be admitted into the international organization of Conservative parties." "At the Vatican, the pope probably told him to continue peace efforts, but through a dialogue," Ungo added.

Juan Jose Martell, Popular Social Christian Movement leader, stated that the Salvadoran president had even made statements in his speech that nobody was going to believe, such as that there are no arrests in El Salvador—when there are human rights violations every day in the country, the maimed FMLN members are not allowed to leave the country, and union offices are being raided, among other things.

Socialist Party leader Mario Reni Roldan spoke in similar terms to Ungo and Martell, and added that "nobody understands Cristiani, because he says one thing today and then tomorrow he says something else that directly contradicts what he said yesterday."

Martell and Roldan criticized Cristiani for announcing in his inauguration speech in June that he would gradually try to solve the war, and now he says he is going to ask for hostilities to stop at once.

Mario Aguinada Carranza, leader of the leftist Nationalist Democratic Union (UDN), stated that the plan the government wanted to present now "only mentioned concessions by the FMLN." He added that the concept that a cease-fire should take place immediately so that the dialogue could continue was illogical, as Cristiani wanted the FMLN to stop shooting without reaching any agreement first; that is, a dialogue without negotiations.

Aguinada said the FMLN's proposal has already stated they were willing to stop hostilities, but under certain conditions. He added that Cristiani expressed an interest that hostilities end and for the rebels to enter the political process, and this showed that the government was not interested in the negotiation process. The UDN leader noted that Cristiani's speech was ambiguous and did not propose a specific peace plan as had been expected.

Rebels Launch Attack on Army Officer's Home

PA0210231289 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 28 Sep 89 p 3

[Text] The Army reported last night that the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] attacked the home of Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, commander of the 3d Infantry Brigade based in San Miguel. Vargas' father and children were injured.

The Coprefa [Armed Forces Press Committee] communique points out that the FMLN, "violating fundamental human rights, attacked the home of Col Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, endangering the lives of his parents, wife, and children."

Vargas' father was taken to a health center, where he was declared out of danger, but the Vargas children [words indistinct].

The Vargas family home is in the Planes de Renderos area, which was also the site of a shoot-out when Civil Defense forces repelled the rebels.

In the communique issued last night, the Armed Forces High Command pointed out that these incidents constitute a new FMLN strategy whereby the families of Army

chiefs and other members of the Armed Forces are attacked, "which shows their inability to achieve victories in the military field, as proven in recent attacks which were bravely repelled by different Army units."

Nicaragua

President Announces CIAV Commission Arrival

PA0210145589 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra announced that a delegation from the Tela Agreements Support and Verification Commission, CIAV, is expected to visit the country this week. He said the CIAV delegation is to visit our country and Honduras, where it will visit the contra camps.

Ortega said he believed the most important task ahead was to demobilize the contras and release the Nicaraguans who have been kidnapped. He added that the kidnapped persons' mothers have requested that he not continue to release contras if they do not release the persons kidnapped. Commander Ortega demanded that both the U.S. and Honduran Governments allow the contra camps to be visited without any restriction and give their full support to the release of the kidnapped persons.

Baena Soares, Opposition on Registration

PA0210201389 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares expressed optimism during the 1st day of registration. He said:

[Begin recording] Naturally we are going to continue observing [words indistinct], but I can see there is peace and order in the registration process and that people are motivated to register. Some ballot-receiving boards attended to many people in the morning, while others are expecting the bulk of people to register in the afternoon. People are, however, very interested in registering and I believe this is very important. [end recording]

An opposition representative at a Cebaco ballot-receiving board said there had been no major problems in the registration process. The following are his statements:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What types of problems have been observed?

[Opposition representative] Up to now we have not had problems. People in this city always have their birth certificates, drivers licenses, and other identification papers. We have not had problems with witnesses either. [end recording]

Another opposition representative in Jinotega said:

[Begin recording] [Opposition representative] Registration has been normal throughout the morning and we expect many people to register.

[Reporter] Has it been an orderly process?

[Opposition representative] Yes, it has. [end recording]

Indian Organization Joins Political Alliance

PA0210222589 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Managua, 30 Sep (AFP)—Miskito leader Brooklyn Rivera announced on 29 September that the Nicaraguan Indians will support the Social Christian Party (PSC) and the Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC) candidates "without reservations," in the general elections scheduled for 25 February 1990 in Nicaragua.

Rivera, who returned to Nicaragua after 8 years of exile and armed struggle against the Sandinist regime, explained that his organization, YATAMA [Miskito, Suma, and Rama Indians and Creole groups], will join an alliance with both parties. The PSC and the PPSC included members of that Indian organization in their listings for deputy candidates for the Atlantic coast.

Visibly satisfied, the Indian leader stated that "this alliance will allow us to have an active and effective participation in the electoral process."

Out of the 90 deputies running for election, 6 are from the Atlantic coast, representing a population estimated at approximately 300,000 people.

Rivera decided to run with the PSC and the PPSC after concluding simultaneous talks with the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the National Opposition Union (UNO).

When announcing YATAMA's political alliance with the PSC and the PPSC, Rivera remarked that "we have found the Social Christians—PSC and PPSC—have a great awareness, sensitivity, and solidarity toward the problems of the Nicaraguan ethnic groups."

Panama

Reportage on Insurrection Attempt, Situation

Shooting at Headquarters

PA0310133989 Panama City Cadena Exitosa in Spanish 1330 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] We can report that at approximately 0745 this morning there was a barrage of rifle fire near the Panama Defense Force [FDP] Central Headquarters in Panama City. The shooting lasted approximately 10 minutes. At this time the firing has subsided, according to the reports that we have received from our correspondents.

There has not been any official report on the origin of the shooting. Some inhabitants nearby reported that an ambulance appeared and apparently left in the direction of a medical center.

We will report further on this incident during the course of our broadcasts.

Military: Situation 'Confusing'

PA0310135989 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1350 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 3 Oct (DPA)—Shooting was heard today at 0730 in the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] headquarters. So far, there has not been an official report by the military authorities of this country.

According to the residents of El Chorrillo neighborhood, in the heart of downtown Panama City where FDP headquarters is located, the shooting lasted about 10 minutes and an ambulance was seen in the area.

Meanwhile, a military source disclosed to DPA that the situation at FDP headquarters is confusing. General Manuel Antonio Noriega's main offices are in that building.

U.S. Troops Placed on 'Delta'

PA0310141989 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1402 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—The U.S. troops stationed in Panama have been placed on maximum alert, "Delta," as a result of the shooting that has been taking place this morning in the area of the Panama Defense Forces headquarters, where General Manuel Antonio Noriega has his offices.

A spokesperson for the Southern Command of the Pentagon that has 12,000 troops stationed in the canal area told ACAN-EFE that the shooting is being heard at the site of the U.S. military headquarters located on a hill, from where the Panamanian garrison can be seen. The shooting has been going on for over 1 hour.

Many witnesses told ACAN-EFE that several bursts of rifle and machinegun fire were heard this morning in the area of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] headquarters, in the center of Panama City.

According to Radio Exitosa, the shooting initially lasted 10 minutes, until shortly after 0800 (1300 GMT), and later an ambulance was seen leaving the area.

Since then, shooting has again been heard in the area.

Several areas where there are FDP garrisons are closed to traffic, and deployment of troops has been observed.

Up to now, it has been impossible to obtain official information about the shooting.

FDP sources consulted by ACAN-EFE said that no information on what is happening can be given "for the time being."

Further on Headquarters Incidents

PA0310143989 Panama City Onda Popular in Spanish 1410 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] [Monitored in progress] Three ambulances have passed on repeated occasions, and, presumably, there must be wounded. We note that the incidents occurred at approximately 0800 in the morning, according to reports by eyewitnesses who live near the Panama Defense Force [FDP] Central Headquarters.

The shooting has diminished. Sporadic shooting and machinegun fire can be heard. There is great tension among the inhabitants of Santa Ana and Chorrillo corregimientos. The city is practically in chaos. Bus transportation and driving are disorderly. There is great nervousness. Thus far the commercial establishments along Central Avenue have closed their doors and do not dare open for business. Communications are completely cut off in all the periphery of the Chorrillo and Santa Ana corregimientos. Surprisingly enough, we have managed to obtain communications to report to our listeners.

Thus far there is no official report. We do not really know what has happened in the FDP Central Headquarters. Everything is in a great state of confusion. Only sporadic gun and rifle shooting can be heard, as well as what sounds like explosives going off.

The street on A Avenue entering through the FDP Headquarters is virtually deserted. FDP troops are preventing the access of newsmen and other persons. We do not know what is happening at the FDP headquarters. We urge our listeners and persons in general to remain calm. Some are speculating that it may be some maneuver being organized by the FDP Command, while others speculate it may be a coup. What is not known is who is against whom. This is our report and we will continue to give updates. 03 oct 1458z kw

Several Dead Reported

PA0310150889 Paris AFP in Spanish 1450 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 3 Oct (AFP)—Nearby residents have reported this morning that approximately 200 Panamanian soldiers assaulted and took the headquarters of the Panama Defense Forces, which is located in the Chorrillo area of western Panama City, and where General Manuel Antonio Noriega's main offices are located.

The attack on the headquarters occurred at 0730 (1230 GMT) during a heavy confrontation in which automatic weapons and submachineguns were used. According to unofficial sources, there are several dead and wounded.

As of 0930, it was unknown whether Gen Noriega was at the headquarters at the time of the attack and whether the troops loyal to him have been able to crush the uprising.

The main headquarters, located in the old section of Panama City—in the slum areas—is completely surrounded by troops in combat gear while Air Force helicopters fly over the area.

Local radio stations have maintained normal programming; the people are unable to ascertain the outcome of the movements.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Southern Command with headquarters in the Panama Canal Zone have placed their 12,000 troops on "maximum alert."

Correspondents Confirm 'Uprising'

PA0310143689 Paris AFP in Spanish 1415 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 3 Oct (AFP)—Foreign press correspondents have confirmed that troops from the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] assaulted the main FDP headquarters, located in the Chorrillo neighborhood this morning, in an apparent military uprising against General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

Opposition Leader Leaves

PA0310144789 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1418 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—Panamanian opposition leader Guillermo Endara this morning unexpectedly left the building where he has been on a hunger strike since 20 September and left for an undisclosed destination.

According to eyewitnesses and opposition sources, Endara left the building, accompanied by his aides, a short time after a heavy shootout occurred in the area of the main FDP Headquarters, where General Manuel Antonio Noriega's office is located.

Opposition sources had reported earlier that the place where Endara was staying had been the object of an attack. No damage or personal harm occurred as a result of the attack.

Dignity Battalions on Alert

PA0310145389 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1427 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—The "Dignity Battalions"—formed by armed Panamanian civilians and trained by the Panama Defense Forces [FDP] under the command of General Manuel Antonio Noriega—were placed on "general alert" this morning.

One hour after a heavy shootout took place in the area of the FDP Headquarters, in the downtown area of the capital, an announcer on the state-owned Radio Nacional repeated several times: "General Alert, Code Sandal."

Troops are preventing access to the streets leading to several FDP installations, and troops in trucks have been observed moving around several areas of the capital.

So far no official source has provided any report on what is taking place.

Whereabouts of Noriega Unknown

PA0310144589 Paris AFP in Spanish 1429 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 3 Oct (AFP)—The 12,000 troops of the U.S. Southern Command stationed in the Panama Canal Zone were placed on "maximum alert" this morning in view of a military uprising that took place in Panama City.

Sources from the U.S. Army said that their troops are on "Delta Alert" in view of the "military disturbances in the capital city."

At 0920 (1420 GMT), there was confusion in this city, after some 200 troops from the Panama Defense Forces (FDP) took over the installations of the FDP headquarters in El Chorrillo neighborhood.

It is unknown if the troops loyal to General Manuel Antonio Noriega managed to control the movement. The whereabouts of General Noriega are unknown.

Communications Interrupted

PA0310160789 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 3 Oct (AFP)—A climate of total confusion and uncertainty prevailed today in this capital after approximately 200 soldiers occupied the Panama Defense Forces (FDP) headquarters, located on the western side of Panama City, where General Manuel Antonio Noriega has his main offices.

International communications were interrupted at 0945 local time, which prevented foreign correspondents from reporting the incidents.

After the shooting began, Panamanian Air Force helicopters continuously overflew the city, mainly the in area where the FDP headquarters are located.

At the same time, the foreign press confirmed that the so-called Dignity Battalions—civilian troops loyal to Gen Noriega—occupied strategic places in the city.

The FDP headquarters, which covers several blocks, was also cordoned off by soldiers in combat gear who had their faces covered with paint.

Meanwhile, approximately 12,000 soldiers of the U.S. Southern Command were put on a "state of maximum

alert" (Delta personnel movement limitation) "in view of military unrest in Panama City," a U.S. source told EFE over the telephone.

There is no information on whether Gen Noriega was in his office at the FDP headquarters at the time of the attack. The identity of those responsible for the rebellion is also unknown.

Leader of Rebellion Identified

PA0310161989 Paris AFP in Spanish 1604 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 3 Oct (AFP)—Approximately 200 Panamanian soldiers who today staged a military uprising against General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Defense Forces, remained entrenched in the headquarters of the Army in this capital while loyal troops prepared their assault, official sources reported.

The rebel soldiers remained entrenched in the headquarters, located in the western area of the city, while troops of the elite Battalion 2000, loyal to Noriega, surrounded the headquarters with personnel carriers. Some soldiers told the reporters—who were maintained at a distance from the garrison—that at "any moment there might be an assault on the garrison."

Meanwhile, the same sources identified the leader of the uprising as Lieutenant Colonel Gerardo Garcia, who up to 1 month ago was chief of the police, although this could not be officially confirmed.

PDF: Noriega Still in Power

PA0310175789 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1710 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Here is a last minute announcement. To our viewers all over the country: Aware of its duty to correctly inform and guide the people all over the country, Televisora Nacional issues this last minute report so that Panamanians in all the corners of the country can know the truth about what is happening in the Republic of Panama due to the incidents of the past few hours, in which a new attempt has been made in the capital city to disrupt democratic order.

We would now like to read an official communique issued by the National Executive Committee [CEN] of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] regarding the current political situation. The communique says:

The CEN of the PRD feels that it is its duty to inform the entire country about the national situation. At the present time the entire Republic is calm and under the control of the patriotic forces that are loyal to Commander Manuel Antonio Noriega, who heads the Panama Defense Forces. The CEN of the PRD likewise informs all the political directorates of the provinces and the districts to remain on a state of alert.

This is a very important political communique. It is signed by PRD President Carlos Duque Jaen and is meant to adequately inform the Panamanian people throughout the country.

Reportage of Provisional President Rodriguez' Visit

Leaves for New York

PA0210171389 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 2 Oct 89 pp 1, B-4

[Text] Panamanian President Francisco A. Rodriguez boarded a commercial plane on the afternoon of 1 October to go to New York and participate in the 44th UN General Assembly. Rodriguez will be the first speaker at the United Nations meeting on the afternoon of 3 October.

Before his departure, President Rodriguez was given full military honors at the Panama Air Forces terminal. During the ceremony he was accompanied by Vice President Carlos Ozores Typaldos, Panama Defense Forces [FDP] Chief of General Staff Colonel Marcos Justines, FDP Command Staff personnel, and directors of government organizations.

President Rodriguez is accompanied by Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Ritter; Gustavo Gonzalez, planning and economic policy minister; Presidential Adviser Adolfo Ahumada; and Hernado Franco, director general of international organizations, conferences, and treaties.

During his visit—that will last almost 100 hours—to the world organization's headquarters, the president will keep a very tight schedule that is to include meetings with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar; Joseph N. Garba, UN General Assembly president and Ethiopian ambassador; Augusto Ramirez O., UNDP [UN Development Program] Latin America and Caribbean administrator; UNICEF General Director James Grant; and the Panamanian community in New York.

President Francisco A. Rodriguez is due to return to the fatherland on the afternoon of 5 October, after he has told the world the truth about Panama.

Noriega 'Victim' of U.S. Media

PA0210215489 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Panama's Provisional President Francisco Rodriguez today fulfilled an agenda that consisted primarily of interviews for various media sources. The Panamanian president was interviewed by reporters (Norberto Swarman) for United Press International and (Laura Tchaikovsky) for EFE, and by a journalist from the newspaper VILLAGE VOICE.

Rodriguez answered several questions concerning the country's current situation and the U.S. aggression. Referring to Panama's attitude with regard to a possible solution of the conflict with the United States, Rodriguez said that

his country has clearly proven that it wants to solve the conflict, but within a framework of respect for self-determination and the sovereignty of states.

When asked about the U.S. demand that General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panama Defense Forces [FDP], be removed, the president said that no self-respecting country can allow another state to say who its civilian or military officials must be. He said that is entirely up to the Panamanian people.

Gen Noriega, the president said, is a victim of the misinformation machinery that the United States has established, the ultimate goal of which is not Noriega's withdrawal, but the non-fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, and the maintenance of military bases beyond the year 2000, which will allow the United States to maintain a strategic geographic position on the continent.

President Rodriguez answered several questions concerning the impact of the U.S. economic sanctions against Panama. He emphasized, among other effects, the deterioration of health conditions, the loss of over 60,000 jobs, and the paralysis of large economic sectors.

This afternoon, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca will pay President Rodriguez a courtesy visit at his Helmsley Hotel suite. Tomorrow Rodriguez is to be interviewed by the Univision Television Network, meet with UN development program officials, address the UN General Assembly plenum at 1500, and, in the evening, meet with representatives of Panamanians who reside in New York.

U.S. Stand on Noriega Unacceptable

PA0310014889 Madrid EFE In Spanish 2347 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] New York, 2 Oct (EFE)—Francisco Rodriguez, provisional president of Panama said today that the U.S.Government has a "lack of imagination" and has turned the Panamanian crisis into "a cause without a solution."

In an interview with EFE, Rodriguez said that the U.S. demand that Gen Manuel Antonio Noriega withdraw from command of the Defense Forces is "unacceptable" because it is tantamount to usurping a sovereign action reserved only to Panamanians.

He said that the "massive disinformation" about what is happening in Panama has led to the mistaken belief that Noriega's withdrawal would solve all problems "as if by magic," but that "is not the case."

According to Rodriguez, who will address the 44th UN General Assebmly session on Tuesday, the United States' true intention is to disavow the Torrijos-Carter treaties, retaining the canal beyond the year 2000, and keeping its military bases in the area, contradicting the treaties signed in 1977 by the presidents of the United States and Panama.

On 1 September, Rodriguez was apppointed by the General Council of State, of which Noriega is a member, to replace Manuel Solis Palma, who was then Minister in Charge of the Presidency, in view of the government's annulment of the results of the 7 May elections.

He stressed that the Panamanian Government is very respectful of human rights, although this is denied, and "not one single person has died as a result of political tension."

He said, that "in the 86 years of our history, the death of a single U.S. citizen —civilian or military—has never been blamed on a Panamanian. The lives, honor, and property of all U.S. citizens are much safer in Panama than in the United States."

He said that, to Panamanians, the crisis was like "an awakening" in which they realized many things, among them, the vulnerability of our political and economic systems, and their dependence on a single "center of power."

According to Rodriguez, Panamanians have become very creative, and have managed to find solutions that have allowed them to withstand the situation for more than 20 months, when in the beginning there was talk of holding out for only a few days.

He said: "We have changed many habits. The crisis has forced us to be more thrifty, to consume and squander less, and to seek domestic formulas to replace the origin of our resources."

Rodriguez said that he does not harbor a grudge against any nation concerning the international isolation inflicted on Panama during this period, especially after the annulment of the May elections.

He blamed the isolation on pressure being exerted by the United States and to the "disinformation controlled by the United States," which has distorted Panama's truth. He said, however, that "history will prove we are right."

Rodriguez, whose government is not recognized by the United States, is not granted the protection the U.S. Secret Service gives to the heads of state that participate in the UN sessions.

He said that, although he had to travel with his own security agents, the only difficulty he experienced was with regard to some visa denials.

Guillermo Ford, former vice presidential candidate for Panama's opposition coalition, plans to head a protest demonstration outside the UN building when the Panamanian President addresses the assembly at 1900 GMT on 3 October

Hours before, Ford will lecture at the University of Columbia on his recent tour of Great Britain, Italy, and Spain, during which he met with several political figures, and was received by Pope John Paul II.

President To Tell 'Whole Truth'

PA0210190189 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 2 Oct 89 p 4

[Editorial: "The Truth, The Whole Truth, And Nothing But The Truth"]

[Text] Panamanian Provisional President Francisco Rodriguez will address the world during the 44th session of the UN General Assembly on the afternoon of 3 October. There is great international and local expectation regarding the message that the Panamanian president will deliver at the United Nations.

This 44th session of the UN General Assembly, presided over by Joseph N. Garba, Ethiopian ambassador to the United Nations, will be the scene at which President Rodriguez will provide the world with evidence of the Panamanian people's profound vocation for peace, and of how the United States—in its desire for power—is destroying the Panamanian economy by sowing hatred and non-understanding between the two partners that built the Panama Canal.

Rodriguez' patriotic voice will describe the horror of a senseless aggression that aims to blackmail the Panamanian people and destroy the morale of nationalist leaders who are leading us toward our liberation. The aggressor wants to intimidate us, to bring us to our knees, and to install a puppet and treacherous government in Panama in order to negotiate at gunpoint a pact in the style of the Hay-Bunau Varilla Canal Treaty, guaranteeing the U.S. presence in Panama forever and ever.

Through President Rodriguez, the world will know of the plans for an imminent aggression to be carried out by the Yankee Army under the so-called Southern Command, which has not been legalized by any treaty. The world will also learn that the Panamanian people will reject a military invasion with all the strength available to them.

The remaining nations of the world must understand the war psychosis of the U.S. Army personnel stationed in Panama. Most of them are inexperienced, and they are involved in fatal accidents almost daily. Recently, a UH-60 Black Hawk helicopter crashed into the sea near a beach under Panamanian jurisdiction, killing seven crew members and seriously injuring four others. In addition, these troops endangered the life of innocent Panamanians and U.S. citizens who were enjoying a few hours of recreation on those beaches.

Let the world wonder as we do: What is the justification given to the mothers, sisters, wives, and children of those U.S. soldiers when their bodies are sent home in plastic bags after having lost their lives in a stupid and senseless manner?

The world also has to understand that the canal must stop being an excuse used by the United States to keep its troops in Panama and to be militarily ready to act against the other Latin American nations.

It is time that the canal serves the purpose for which it was built: It was dug to serve a demilitarized and peaceful world.

The Panama Canal cannot continue serving the U.S. desire for domination.

Panamanians hope that President Rodriguez's voice will be attentively heard by the UN ambassadors so that once and for all they become aware of the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Ritter at UN, Acting Foreign Minister Named

PA0210230589 Panama City Cadena Exitosa in Spanish 2230 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Through Decree No 3 of 30 September 1989, provisional President Francisco Rodriguez appointed Olmedo David Miranda as the acting foreign minister. The decree establishes that Miranda will be in charge of the Foreign Ministry during the absence of the foreign minister, Jorge Eduardo Ritter, [name and title as heard], who left Panama on an official mission to attend the 44th UN General Assembly.

Officers To Protest U.S. Army Grenade Incident

PA0210184789 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1655 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] With acting President Carlos Ozores present, an exhibit marking the first 10 years of the Torrijos-Carter treaties was dedicated at the Atlapa Convention Center in Panama City this morning.

Regarding the 10th anniversary of the treaties, DEPAT [Panama Treaty Affairs Executive Directorate] General Director Captain Severino Mejia, said:

[Begin recording] [Mejia] The purpose of this exhibit is to mark the 10th anniversary of the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaty. The exhibit is dedicated to all Panamanian students, who unfortunately are not very well-informed regarding canal issues. That is the basic reason why we have sponsored this exhibit. The exhibit is also dedicated to all public employees and the Panamanian people in general. We invite everybody to come and visit it. The exhibit will continue through the entire month of October. The exhibit is open from 0900 thru 1800 so that public employees can see it with their families after work. They will see the various stands set up by the government institutions linked to the canal.

[Reporter] We are commemorating the 10th anniversary of the 1977 Canal Treaties. We, however, witnessed an aggressive incident recently. U.S. forces shot at a Panama Defense Forces [FDP] post. What do you, as DEPAT director, think about that?

[Mejia] We had already been warned about such an incident. At first, there were only threats. The threats have now become a reality. This incident is proof that actions such as these can occur.

We are amazed at the U.S. Southern Commands' spokesman's ability to lie. They have tried to deceive the public by claiming that the incident was only an accident. We could then say that there have been several accidents in fact, because those forces not only threw a grenade, but also shot at the post. It is also very strange that the accident took place precisely at Traffic Department Post No 2. What kind of an accident can that be?

Thus, the incident is very serious and delicate. We are sure that the Panamanian members of the Combined Board will present a most vigorous protest to their counterparts so that the U.S. Army avoids repeating an incident like the one we are referring to, which is more than a harassment operation. [end recording]

In addition, FDP General Staff Member Colonel Luis Cordoba said today that his country will protest before international forums because of this incident, which took place 1 October. [date as heard]

Col Cordoba said U.S. soldiers shot at a Panamanian military installation in an action that the U.S. Army described as an accident.

Col Cordoba, who is in charge of all the Panamanian Traffic Department posts, one of which was the target of the attack, said that he presented a report to General Manuel Antonio Noriega regarding that act of provocation.

Cordoba added that the Panamanian regime has fragments of the grenade thrown by the U.S. troops against the Panamanian installation and a hat that one of the U.S. soldiers left behind when he got away.

According to Cordoba, the U.S. troops stationed along the Panama Canal banks are trying to revitalize their actions of provocations against FDP headquarters and troops. Col Cordoba, however, warned that the Panamanian troops are willing to conduct all the necessary actions to ensure respect for Panamanian sovereignty.

Foreign Ministry on Incidents

PA0310002089 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2327 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Communique issued by the Foreign Ministry in Panama City on 2 October—read by announcer]

[Text] The Panamanian Foreign Ministry denounces the actions carried out by U.S. Armed Forces members at Kobe Beach and Arraijan traffic post No 2 on 30 September as hostile acts aimed at the Republic of Panama.

Once more, several U.S. Armed Forces members were killed in an accident while carrying out orders that not only violate the agreements on the Armed Forces contained in the 1977 Panama Canal Treaty, but violate U.S. laws because the Torrijos-Carter treaties are also internal U.S. law; and the U.S. Southern Command actions are aimed at overthrowing the Panamanian Government, which is clearly prohibited by U.S. law.

The victims of the 30 September hostile act are added to the number of victims of the UH-56 helicopter crash near Chilibre on 8 June 1989. This accident also occurred while U.S. Armed Forces members were carrying out illegal orders, resulting in the death of all the crew members.

The humiliations suffered by peaceful Panamanian citizens—women and children were shoved and rifles were aimed at innocent people—after maneuvers that were dangerous even for U.S. citizens who enjoy Kobe Beach show that this situation has gone to the extreme of wild and unjustifiable abuses. In addition, the attack on the Panama Defense Forces traffic post is an act of war which, according to the UN Charter, and viewed as part of an increasing series of acts of aggression, places upon the U.S. Government the stigma of being an enemy of peace.

Harassment Increased

PA0210222489 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 2 Oct 89 pp 5, 40

[From "Scoops" column]

[Text] Now that the new U.S. Southern Command chief has been appointed, the violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties and the psychological harassment of the defenseless Panamanian population and institutions located in Panama Province have increased. This past weekend, two disgusting actions once more brought out the arrogant and irresponsible behavior of U.S. troops in Panama.

Broadcasts Emanate From SouthCom

PA0310130789 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1128 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Nivaldo Madrinan, director of the National Department of Investigations, has announced that the interference that is heard on local radio stations made up of proclamations against the Panamanian Government originate from the Southern Command military base.

The high-ranking military officer referred to the clandestine broadcasts that have been interfering with the signals of Panamanian radio stations for the last 2 months. He added that these interferences carry all sorts of slanderous statements against government officials with the purpose of destabilizing the normal activities of the country.

A few months ago, the intelligence and security services of the Panamanian State dismantled a network, in which one U.S. citizen was involved, that carried out this type of activity. However, investigations have now detected that the broadcasts originate from the U.S. bases stationed in the Panama Canal area.

Cabinet Makes Foreign Ministry Posts Temporary

PA0310004189 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2320 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] The Cabinet Council has abolished the Foreign Ministry statute, thus making all foreign service posts temporary. Deputy Foreign Minister Norberta Tejada has referred to this matter and noted that there will be greater relations with Eastern European countries.

[Begin Tejada recording] Decree No 10 of 1957, abolished on 30 September, has not been replaced by any other decree. The reason for this is that we need to update the Foreign Ministry structure. Law No 10, which was the basic statute that organized and operated the Foreign Ministry at the foreign service and local Foreign Ministry office level, was completely obsolete. Consequently, we need to adjust it to the current era we are living in, and even more to the times of aggression Panama is suffering. This means that we will completly reorganize the ministry at the foreign service and local ministry levels. Thus, all Foreign Ministry posts—ambassadorial positions, diplomatic career posts, and administrative posts at the Foreign Ministry—have become temporary positions. The diplomatic career was abolished when the law that created and regulated it was abolished.

We are going to evaluate every Foreign Ministry employee. [end recording]

Coverage of Arias Calderon Arrest, Release

On Hunger Strike, Protesting

PA0210161689 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1550 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—Ricardo Arias Calderon, vice president of the Christian Democratic International, began a hunger strike as soon as he was arrested 1 October in Santiago, a town in central Panama. This was reported by his lawyer, Ruben Arosemena, today.

Arias Calderon, president of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) and former vice presidential candidate in the annulled 7 May elections, was arrested by members of the Panama Defense Forces while he was touring western Panama to promote the opposition's "Not One Cent More" (to the government) drive.

Panamanian opposition leader Guillermo Endara has also been on a hunger strike since 20 September in Panama City, to urge his followers to hamper the regime financially by delaying the payment of taxes and public utility bills and by refraining from buying state lottery tickets. A PDC communique stated that Arias Calderon "went on a hunger strike to protest his illegal arrest" and that the hunger strike began on 1 October.

Opposition Leader Released

PA0210181389 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1745 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—Panamanian opposition leader Ricardo Arias Calderon, vice president of the Christian Democratic International, was released this morning after being interrogated by the authorities, states a communique released by the Panama Defense Force [FDP] led by General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

According to the communique, Arias and eight other persons who were with him in Santiago, a city in the central part of the country, were arrested "for being caught engaging in criminal activities against the Panamanian state's economy."

"After being interrogated by the proper authorities, they were released," the brief FDP note stated.

Arias was on a tour of the countryside to promote the campaign "Not One More Cent" (to the government); the opposition is asking its supporters to delay payment of taxes and public utility bills and to abstain from buying state lottery tickets.

This morning the office of the Panamanian Attorney General issued another communique accusing Arias of committing "crimes against the state, the administration of justice, and the national economy."

Further on Situation

PA0210193989 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1812 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—The Panama Defense Forces [FDP], headed by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, announced that Panamanian opposition leader Ricardo Arias was released today after questioning.

According to an FDP General Command communique, Arias and eight others were in Santiago in central Panama, and were arrested on 1 October after being "found in illegal activities against the Panamanian economy." The brief FDP communique states that "they were released after being questioned by the appropriate officials."

Arias was visiting the area to promote the campaign "Not a Cent More" (to government), with which the opposition asks its followers to delay payment of taxes and public services and not buy state lottery tickets.

This morning the attorney general's office issued another communique accusing Arias of "crimes against the legal status of the state, the administration of justice, and the national economy." According to this communique, Arias was arrested after he attended a political meeting "where printed material inciting people to disobey laws was distributed."

Also, Acting President Carlos Ozores stated today that "the Attorney General's Office based its action on a law that orders the punishment of any person commiting the crime of calling others to civil disobedience; unfortunately, these gentlemen did just that."

The main Panamanian opposition leader, Guillermo Endara, has been on a hunger strike since 20 September to get his followers to support the "Not A Cent More" campaign.

According to Arias' lawyer, Ruben Arosemena, Arias began a similar strike to protest his arrest. Spokesmen for the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), headed by Arias, stated that Arias will "suspend his protest when he and his companions were released."

The attorney general's office explained that the investigation that led to Arias' arrest began on 26 September, when a printing shop was raided and found to have material that called for "disobedience of the laws" and "total disavowal of the constitutionally established organizations." According to the communique, the material had been published at Arias' request.

Those arrested, the office of the attorney general noted, rendered "testimony on being interrogated by the proper authorities, in fulfillment of all their rights and guarantees granted by the law." "Furthermore," the communique added, "they were duly examined by the forensic doctors of the Public Ministry, who have certified that the persons arrested are in good health."

The office of the attorney general stated that Arias and his companions violated, among others, Article 287 of the Penal Code, which notes that "whoever carries out an act to subject the Republic totally or partially to a foreign state, to undermine its independence, or to disrupt its unity will be penalized with imprisonment ranging from 15 to 20 years."

Endara stated on 1 October, in his first public statement since he began his hunger strike 13 days ago, that Arias' arrest, which lasted less than 24 hours, "is a demonstration of the desperation of General Noriega's dictatorship. According to Endara, the campaign "Not a Cent More" is intended to "deprive the regime of the Panamanian people's money which (the government) uses to maintain its repression and corruption." An opposition bulletin warned, "It is expected that if any action of this kind has been taken against Arias Calderon, a similar one can be taken against Guillermo Endara."

Guillermo Ford, another Panamanian opposition leader, protested in Madrid today against Arias' arrest, terming it "vile abuse" and "further proof of the state terrorism that prevails in Panama under the dictatorship of Gen Noriega."

Carlos Duque, president of the principal government party, the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), stated today that "the appeal calling for nonpayment of taxes and urging the people to go against the state institutions constitute inhuman acts, because these resources are used for the state payrolls (officials' wages) and for health services. Duque rejected the possibility that Arias' arrest will mar President Francisco Rodriguez' presentation tomorrow before the United Nations, "because that is a matter that pertains strictly to the Panamanian courts."

Leader, 8 Others Released

PA0210210589 Paris AFP in Spanish 1948 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (AFP)—Panama's Christian Democratic leader Ricardo Arias Calderon, who had been arrested in the afternoon of 1 October by the Panama Defense Forces, was released at noon today, sources of the Civic Democratic Opposition Alliance (ADOC) reported.

Arias and eight other opposition leaders were arrested as they promoted a civil disobedience campaign against the regime of General Manuel Antonio Noriega in Veraguas Province, 250 km to the west of the capital.

The leader, who is also vice president of Christian Democratic International (CDI), had declared a hunger strike this morning to demand his release.

In addition, Guillermo Endara, former ADOC presidential candidate, said in Panama City that he will continue the hunger strike he initiated on 20 September to encourage the Panamanian people to stop paying taxes to the regime.

Endara confirmed to reporters that he will continue his strike despite the authorities' threat to have him arrested on charges that he has "made attempts against state security."

Finally, opposition sources have reported that four opposition leaders, Milciades Cerrud, Adolfo de Obarrio, Roberto Pitti, and Cesar Escorcia, were detained Sunday in Chiriqui Province, which borders with Costa Rica.

Arias' Release 'Temporary'

PA0310013789 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0030 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (DPA)—Panamanian Attorney General Carlos Villalaz has stated that today's release of opposition leader Ricardo Arias Calderon is temporary and did not rule out the possibility that he could be arrested again.

Villalaz explained that Arias Calderon and those accompanying him were detained on 1 October to investigate their participation in crimes against the state's economy and state of law, within the framework of a civil disobedience campaign that government adversaries have been carrying out for 1 month.

Villalaz warned that Arias Calderon and other opposition leaders could be "arrested again if, during the course of the investigations, it is established that there are enough reasons to do so."

He added that the fact that Arias Calderon is a political party leader "does not exempt him from any responsibility or give him immunity."

He also disclosed that investigations are under way in three provinces in regard to the opposition's civil disobedience campaign.

Villalaz warned that any media organ that disseminates opposition communiques calling for nonpayment of taxes will be "temporarily closed because, in the face of this criminal act, those who commit the crime as well as those who disseminate it will pay."

Arias Calderon left jail in Santiago, Veraguas Province, 252 km from the capital, 1300 and began a motorcade to return to Panama City where he plans to hold a news conference.

Hunger Strike Suspended

PA0310032989 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0132 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—Panamanian opposition leader Ricardo Arias Calderon, who was arrested on 1 October and released today, announced tonight that he would suspend the hunger strike he began during the afternoon of 1 October, when he was arrested along with eight other persons in the city of Santiago, in the central part of the country.

Arias said he had promised to fast until all of his followers were released, which took place this afternoon, and until he could meet in Panama City with the main opposition leader, Guillermo Endara, who has been on a hunger strike since 20 September.

After being granted a "temporary release," according to his lawyers, Arias returned to Panama City, met with Endara, and held a news conference in which he announced that he would suspend his 30-hour hunger strike.

The politician had been accused by the authorities of making attempts against state security and the national economy, for promoting a campaign called "not one more cent" (to the government), in which Panamanians are asked to delay their payment of taxes and public utilities and to refrain from purchasing state-run lottery tickets. Arias, who is the vice president of the Christian Democrat International, said he began his hunger strike when he was arrested, and described his detention as an "exaggerated reaction by the regime in view of the peaceful resistance campaign we have been conducting."

According to a communique issued by the Panama Defense Forces, led by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, Arias and his followers were arrested "because they were caught trying to conduct illegal activities against the country's economy."

The attorney general's office disclosed another communique in which Arias is accused of "crimes against the country's laws, the administration of justice, and the national economy."

Argentina

Foreign Minister Discusses Talks With UK

PY0210204089 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1958 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (TELAM)—Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo expects that "by mid-October" relations with the United Kingdom "could resume" at the "consular level," following the scheduled meeting between Argentine and British representatives in Madrid.

Cavallo said that the negotiations will be carried out "with a constructive spirit to avoid interrupting the talks" and that reestablished consular relations "are a first step to the resumption of diplomatic ties."

The foreign minister today held an informal meeting with reporters acredited to Congress, to whom he expressed his "full support" for the organization of the 2d Latin American Conference of Congressional Reporters, which will begin in Buenos Aires on 19 October.

Minister Cavallo believes that "the upcoming talks with British Foreign Office representatives in Madrid will mark the beginning of a rapprochement process leading to the normalization of full diplomatic relations."

Cavallo admitted that the possible pardon of the military officers could cause some deterioration of the image of President Carlos Menem's administration "briefly in the European media."

Ha also said that the meeting in Madrid "will be the base on which we will build the resumption of ties."

Reviews UN Visit

PY0210221189 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2325 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (NA)—Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo today reported that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker believes that, regarding its foreign debt, "Argentina can receive the same treatment the U.S. Treasury Department has given to Mexico."

Minister Cavallo pointed out: "For a country like ours, which is geographically quite far from the United States, it is a great achievement to be eligible for the same treatment given to Mexico after only 70 days of a new administration."

The Brady Plan, which was drafted by Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, is currently being implemented in Mexico. This plan foresees a 35-percent reduction in the foreign debt.

Commenting on his recent meeting with Baker, Cavallo said: "When I visited the United States 45 days ago, Baker was somewhat incredulous about our policies and was watching for their result. He was enthusiastic this time because our work is already showing good results."

Cavallo explained that, in their first meeting, he told Baker that "Argentina was trying to hold talks with the United Kingdom," and that "now, the talks already have a date—17-18 October—an agenda, and concrete objectives. I also told him that we are fighting inflation and that it was already clear that the inflation rate has been drastically reduced."

Comparing the differences between the two meetings he held with Baker, the foreign minister noted that he had mentioned to Baker that "Argentina was beginning talks with the IMF and that it had been announced that the IMF was about to approve their request for a standby loan."

Asked about President Carlos Menem's 6-day visit to the United States, Cavallo said: "He made an excellent impression in key areas. Entrepreneurs, businessmen, and bankers were very well-impressed."

The minister also commented on other topics. He considered it "unusual" that "the day after we visited with U.S. senators and asked them not to apply the Humphrey-Kennedy amendment to Argentina, which established restrictions on U.S. military assistance to our country, we were told that the senators had decided not to apply it."

Cavallo added: "All we need now is the approval of the House of Representatives. If this approval comes through this week, the restrictions levied on our country in 1976, when the military junta headed by Jorge Videla ousted Maria Martinez de Peron, will be suspended."

Cavallo also said: "Ambassador Carla Hills, who represents the United States in negotiations with the GATT and in international trade, has announced that the proceedings against Argentina for pharmaceutical product patent infringements have been suspended."

Asked whether the United States Government was concerned about Argentina's manufacture of the Condor-II missile, Cavallo said: "We were asked not to disseminate the data in areas of high conflict." He added that the main fear of United States "has to do with the proliferation of nuclear and missiles technology."

Regarding the meeting between Menem and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Cavallo said Shevardnadze reported on "disarmament talks the USSR has been holding with the United States."

"The Soviet minister invited the president to visit the Soviet Union and Menem invited the foreign minister and Gorbachev to visit Argentina," Cavallo said, adding that Shevardnadze "suggested direct relations between Soviet republics and Argentine provinces."

Cavallo stressed that "President Menem has always offered to mediate in Middle East conflict, provided that the mediation is requested by the parties in conflict and that the United States and the Soviet Union agree."

"I want to make it clear that Menem has not already started the mediation process. The president has only offered his good services to work for peace in the Middle East," Cavallo said.

Cavallo concluded by saying that during the meeting with his counterpart from the PRC the two foreign ministers "talked about a possible great increase in commercial relations, which are good but a little out of balance; we sell them much more than we purchase from them."

Observers Depart for Nicaraguan Elections

PY0210154989 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1441 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (TELAM)—The first group of Argentine observers to the Nicaraguan elections departed today at the invitation of the OAS within the framework of an OAS program to send observers from various OAS member countries.

Upon saying farewell to the 11-member group, Jose Luis Fernandez Valoni, foreign relations under secretary of the Argentine Foreign Ministry spoke about the historical significance of Argentina's participation in this stage of institutional consolidation of Latin American democracies.

The group of observers will carry out technical tasks such as preparing the voter lists and observation and control of registration of voters in Managua, Granada, Leon, Estelli, and Matagalpa. The elections will take place on 25 February 1990.

Salary Guidelines Implemented for Next 6 Months

PY0210190189 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Economic Coordination Secretary Orlando Ferreres this morning confirmed that the government will implement salary increase guidelines for the next 6 months. He added that the targeted inflation rate during that 6- month period will be 9 percent.

Ferreres explained that labor-management negotiations will be free, but that increases higher than those guidelines will be authorized only if businessmen promise not to transfer them into price increases.

He added that the government has not yet decided whether these price and salary increases will be implemented by way of percentages or through a fixed amount. He said that the government will implement these guidelines for a period of 6 and not of 3 months, as front-paged in todays newspaper LA NACION.

New Central Bank Vice President Designated

PY0210185989 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Newly-designated Central Bank Vice President Roque Fernandez has told our reporter Roberto Gandini that his administration will be based on the monetary agreements that our country will reach with international organizations. [passage omitted]

Bolivia

Official To Discuss Bennett Plan in U.S.

PY3009035089 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Sep 89 p 5

[Text] Osvaldo Antezana, under secretary for alternative development, has left for the United States to present the Bolivian plans and projects to the U.S. Congress and to get "familiar" with the Bennett Plan.

He said that Bolivia is effectively fulfilling its plans and projects on alternative development and in the struggle against drug trafficking.

He added that after providing detained information to a U.S. Congressional committee for the struggle against drug trafficking, he will get some suggestions for the Bolivian plans and projects.

He said that future actions to replace coca should go along with the guidelines established by the U.S. Government and the countries which make up the multinational force against drug trafficking under strict compliance with the U.S. Bennett Plan.

Police Guarding Borders Against Drug Traffickers

PY0210221789 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1936 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text]f Cochabamba, 1 Oct (EFE)—Deputy Police Commander Colonel Julio Rivera Riarte has reported in Cochabamba, 400 km east of La Paz, that the Bolivian Police are exerting "strict control" over the borders with Brazil, Chile, and Peru to prevent the possible entry of foreign drug traffickers.

Col Rivera has reported that the police have deployed a large number of personnel to guard the border crossings, following foreign press reports of Colombian traffickers fleeing to other countries.

He added that the International Police (Interpol) are carrying out the necessary operations to counteract the Colombian drug traffickers who, being repressed by the Colombian antidrug campaign, "are reportedly seeking refuge among their Bolivian accomplices."

Rivera has regretted the episodes in Colombia that resulted from the "war" against drug trafficking ordered by Colombian President Virgilio Barco. He added that to prevent this from happening in Bolivia, the police are strictly controlling who enters the country.

He said that those without documents will be expelled from the country, and that the police will investigate those people considered suspicious.

These measures are part of the intensified antidrug operations in the district of Cochabamba announced today by Colonel Luis Cassis, commander of the special force for the struggle against drug trafficking in that department.

Cassis stated that the so-called "pincer plan" will be implemented to put pressure both on cocaine manufacturers who operate in Cochabamba and on traffickers and consumers as well.

He added that the special force for the struggle against drug trafficking has information that this activity has increased over the past few months in the tropical region of this department, especially around El Chapare and nearby towns.

In view of this situation, Cassis stated, we must increase the number of law enforcement personnel, and we are expecting cooperation from the judicial authorities and from the Bolivian Interior Ministry.

Cochabamba is the center of coca leaf production and the most important Bolivian cocaine paste processing region. Bolivia, like Peru and Colombia, is considered one of the major exporters of cocaine.

Two Cocaine Processing Laboratories Destroyed

PY3009235089 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 Sep 89 p 7

[Text] The Mobile Units for Rural Areas (UMOPAR) yesterday discovered in Beni Department, southeast of the city of Trinidad, two cocaine processing laboratories capable of processing 3,000 kg of cocaine hydrochloride weekly.

The discovery of these two cocaine processing laboratories led officials of the Social Defense Under Secretariat to say that "this is one of the hardest blows dealt to the drug trafficking rings in the past few months." This demonstrates that the groups that are operating in Beni Department are involved in cocaine production, they said.

According to a report by the Social Defense Under Secretariat: "Formerly, the cocaine processing laboratories in Bolivia just dedicated themselves to processing cocaine sulfate to export it to other countries, where the principal laboratories to upgrade the cocaine are located."

Early yesterday morning, two UH1-Huey helicopters carried the UMOPAR personnel to the first cocaine processing laboratory, which was discovered 140 km southeast of Trinidad. There, the UMOPAR personnel found facilities for 40 people, large amounts of chemicals to process the drug, generators, heavy-caliber ammunition, and other items used in this activity.

The second cocaine processing laboratory was located on the banks of Maniqui Creek, 160 km southeast of Trinidad.

The UMOPAR personnel burned the two cocaine processing laboratories and the chemicals and destroyed the generators and other items. They could not, however, find a single gram of the drug or detain any suspect because, as usually happens, "the people working in the cocaine-processing laboratories had fled a few hours before."

The UMOPAR commander said: "We are continuing activities in the region to detain the people involved."

The announcements on restructuring the antinarcotics organizations has reinvigorated them. In August, UMOPAR seized almost half a ton of cocaine sulfate and $68,000 and detained several persons.

Chile

Finance Minister Returns From Washington

PY0210145389 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Finance Minister Enrique Seguel has said that the international community has expressed its recognition of the institutional process that the Chilean Armed Forces, led by President Pinochet, have accomplished in an outstanding way.

Minister Seguel has returned from Washington. He went there to participate in a broad IMF meeting, and to discuss the Brady plan.

In this regard, the finance minister reported that on 12 October 1989 Chile will announce to the international community its participation in the Brady plan, which facilitates the payment of the foreign debt.

Minister Seguel met with the U.S. secretary of the Treasury, the FRG finance minister, the presidents of the world's most important central banks, and the Japanese deputy minister of the Treasury. All of them, added Finance Minister Enrique Seguel, have expressed their profound admiration for the Chilean process, and I can say that the international financial community—the governments—have invariably expressed their recognition of the process that the Chilean Armed Forces, led by President Pinochet, have carried out.

The finance minister concluded by saying that, nevertheless, there is certain concern about possible changes that could occur in the handling of the Chilean economy, changes that could mean a retrogression that no one wants, especially we Chileans.

Pinochet: Opposition 'Protecting' Terrorism

PY0310034589 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Report from Rancagua by Graciela Contreras]

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet today said that some opposition leaders' expressions of sorrow over terrorist

actions are not valid because they are protecting subversion even as it claims new victims. The chief of state made these statements during a luncheon with residents of Rancagua, where he has come for a few hours to preside over a ceremony commemorating the anniversary of the Battle of Rancagua.

[Begin Pinochet recording, in progress] ...we observe with pain that many of these same sectors protect terrorism and subversion in our country and allow this (?ugly) activity to claim new victims in Chilean society, bringing sorrow to many homes in our country.

Publicly, however, they express their sorrow for the tragic actions that they themselves have promoted. Their main leaders shake hands with ocassional allies who sponsor such criminal actions and, afterwards, through Christian, political-electoral statements, they express their alleged sorrow for the deaths of public servants who are killed by the sinister hands of terrorism while on duty.

In the face of these bloody actions, no expression of sorrow is valid. [end recording]

President Pinochet later said that the government of the Armed Forces and forces of order will continue to comply with its commitment to the Chilean people. To do otherwise, he said, would be inconsistent, and if we did that we would be betraying the legacy of the builders of our society and our own honor.

The chief of state also said that the Chilean people must turn this 14 December into a new and vigorous crusade for the cause of freedom.

CPPD Leader Opposes Quick Dissolution of CNI

PY0310024789 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Eugenio Velasco, a Coalition of Parties for Democracy [CPPD] leader, has labeled Pinochet's intention to dissolve the National Intelligence Center (CNI) before the next democratic administration takes over, as a great fraud.

Velasco, coordinator of the CPPD human rights and justice committee, said:

[Begin Velasco recording] The rush by some sectors to hasten the dissolution of the CNI obviously leads us to think that they want to destroy a lot of reports and evidence that they fear may pass into the hands of democratic authorities.

I think this would be fraud against the country, because it constitutes the destruction of valuable information that could help clarify crimes committed in the past few years. [end recording]

Velasco gave a news conference to discuss Hernan Buchi's proposal in the human rights field in his campaign to perpetuate the regime. Jaime Castillo, Jaime Esponda, and Domingo Namuncura also participated in the news conference.

Discrimination Alleged in TV Campaign Coverage

PY0310023489 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Excerpts] Patricio Aylwin has been openly discriminated against on television newscasts. This is according to a report by researcher Maria Eugenia Ilmas, a member of the PPD [Party for Democracy] communications committee, after a study on the amount of time given to the campaigns of the presidential candidates on television newscasts from 24 August to 30 September; that is, over the past 5 weeks.

Ilmas said that Buchi was given 55.5 percent of the time alloted to presidential campaigns on television newscasts, while Aylwin was given only 23.4 percent and Francisco Javier Errazuriz 20.4 percent of the time. [passage omitted]

The researcher said that the discrimination in favor of official candidates is much more noticeable in the congressional campaign coverage by television newscasts. [passage omitted]

East Bloc Trade Missions To Visit Country

PY0310030789 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] For the first time since diplomatic relations were abruptly interrupted by the military coup in 1973, trade missions from socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, will come to Chile.

Trade missions from Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary will arrive in the country 25 October. Their visits stem from a recent tour by Chilean businessmen in Eastern European countries. The Chilean group was made up of members of the SOFOFA [Industrial Development Association], the FISA [Santiago Industrial Fair], the National Chamber of Commerce, the Commerce and Production Confederation, and forest and mining sector businessmen. A delegation from the Soviet Trade Chamber, an autonomous organization that handles trade relations with foreign countries, will arrive in Chile by mid-November.

According to (Daniel Platowski), president of the National Chamber of Commerce, the socialist country visitors will meet with Chilean private and public sector representatives. (Platowski) did not rule out the possibility of reopening trade offices from these socialist countries in Chile.

*** Civilian-Military Dialogue Assessed**

33480281b Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish
24 Aug 89 pp 12-13

[Article by Grace Gibson: "Excuse Me, What Dialogue?"]

[Text] More than 10 appeals for "dialogue" between civilians and the military can be attributed to Andres Zaldivar. His colleague, Patricio Aylwin, the opposition candidate for La Moneda, has doubled that number. Meanwhile, National Renewal [RN] is not to be outdone. It came out with sudden news of an imminent DC [Christian Democracy]-RN meeting to discuss the issue of civilian-military relations in the next government. Andres Allamand even set a date for the bilateral gathering: "The first meeting could take place tomorrow," Wednesday, 16 August, he predicted soundly. He was wrong. There have been no contacts, not even with the FFAA [Armed Forces], to date.

The RN-DC initiative was thwarted last week, when Zaldivar himself announced that the talks to discuss the topic would have to be held privately. Since that day, the candidate for senator representing Santiago has remained silent in response to any question on this subject.

In the view of some, this position was a result of internal problems that the DC president had to surmount: First, with the left, which was resisting a new rapprochement between the Concertacion and RN; and next, because of friction between Zaldivar himself and Eduardo Frei (also a candidate for senator representing the metropolitan region), who was said to have deemed it improper for the "youngster" to make off with the medals, in his capacity as the leading figure in a potential RN-DC dialogue. This interpretation was denied in Falangist circles. QUE PASA was told that the attempt to keep any rapprochment in this respect a secret was due to a practical consideration: "If the future meetings among parties on the subject of civilian-military relations should fail, a potential dialogue with the FFAA themselves would come to naught," as they explained. True.

Beyond this current discussion as to whether or not the talks should be private, the parties have not progressed with any work. No formal commissions have been established, nor has an agenda been devised on the topics for discussion. This is dreadful, given the importance that the political leaders themselves have attached to the matter, particularly when it has been claimed that an agreement of this type is basic if a peaceful transition to democracy is desired.

As for RN, a member of its political commission explained that, if the meetings were held, they would be headed by its president (Jarpa), and surely by the first vice president (Miguel Otero). It was claimed that they had no agenda of topics, because the basic guidelines have already been set in the RN Defense Program, a document which, incidentally, pleased the FFAA greatly.

Meanwhile, some DC members have viewed positively the "signals" given by the commanders in chief regarding their willingness to talk. Nevertheless, according to an authorized spokesman for the Coalition they have attempted to be cautious. "We don't want to force this process by fixing positions that could jeopardize possible talks with the FFAA even before they begin." They claim that this is a slow process in which fitful progress will be made. Therefore, they think that the "preliminary probings," that is, the public messages concerning willingness for dialogue, have served their purpose. Now it is time for contacts.

Concretely, according to DC members, the only viable course of action to achieve an understanding—hopefully, before 11 March 1990—with the commanders in chief on particular issues is, first, to have a real contact between the sides (FFAA and civilians) for opening talks. In the opinion of a DC source, this would be achieved "with members of both sectors who could be viewed by their counterparts as valid interlocutors for a preparatory phase of a dialogue." In other words—whoever they may be, hopefully, not very public—they should act in their capacity as legitimate representatives of the commanders in chief and of the political groups (although "certifications" need not intervene on this account). The same source claims that, "All the preliminary steps for gaining access to this mechanism have been exhausted." In other words, through informal soundings taken among the military the conclusion has been reached that this would be the procedure for initiating talks and, from there, hopefully, reaching a safe harbor. For that very reason, at the close of this edition they were waiting for the "signals" to be given by Pinochet himself, in his speech on 23 August. Of course, they did not expect the president to agree to a dialogue on that occasion—far from it—but at least they would be able to determine the extent of his hardness.

Essentially, the idea of some DC members regarding this mechanism is to lay the groundwork for a "treaty." According to them, the talks would be private and the event made public when "white smoke" emerged. Only then would the photographers and press appear, for the signing, in which the only legitimate representative of the opposition would obviously be Patricio Aylwin, in his capacity as the Concertacion candidate or, if he should win, the president-elect.

It is no easy task. Thus far nothing has materialized. At least the mechanism is not displeasing. The difficulty could occur when it is time to decide the topics of discussion. According to DC members, the valid spokesmen in the preparation of this dialogue should set up the agenda together. When there have not been any contacts in 16 years, a priori positions cannot be established. One source explains: "In business terms, it is a matter of determining the bases of a business deal: viewing the feasibility of the contacts, the distances between the two sides, the types of rapprochement, and the points of agreement and differences, even considering whether the words used mean the same thing to

both sides." From this standpoint, it was claimed that the Concertacion Defense Program is nothing but "the bases of a program. There is no question that, starting there, talks should be held on this and other points with representative persons and sectors of national life, expressing their demands, interests, and fears." As for the dialogue with the parties, it is pointed out than an effective understanding with RN (and UDI [Independent Democratic Union], indirectly), could facilitate the talks with the military.

According to some sources, only one thing could cause the failure of a potential dialogue for establishing harmonious relations between the civilian and the military world: any obstacle—legal or forceful—that does not respect the principle of the people's sovereignty. In other words, "The person whom the people elect must govern; Pinochet must not govern through a secretariat."

If the talks materialize, they cannot overlook constant issues, such as the role of the FFAA, or cyclical ones either: specifically, Pinochet's remaining as commander in chief and the amnesty law. Both appear as the most complicated topics in potential talks. With regard to Pinochet, it was claimed that it was necessary to put the cards on the table: to learn first-hand why the military want him to remain, and the opposing arguments. This need not be a cause for negotiation nor for starting on the basis that he should leave. There are also some innovations concerning the repeal of the amnesty law. Stress has recently been placed on the system of "pardoning with the truth." According to an authorized Concertacion spokesman, up until now "the entire debate has been concentrated on whether or not the law should be repealed. And ultimately the problem is not that, but rather that the country as a whole must assume a position on the human rights issue, and we must all feel responsible for any violations. Merely by acquiring an awareness of the problem's dimensions the moral damage could be repaired. Only in this way will it be possible to forgive...and forget." This obviously means that the present government must first really assume its liability and blame. Based on what this source thinks, with such a position the amnesty law could become secondary. Of course, he was asked whether this was Aylwin's position. He agreed that it was.

* Impact of Errazuriz on Election Viewed

3348028Ia Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish
24 Aug 89 p 11

[Article by Martita Fresno: "The Fra-Fra Factor"]

[Text] That impulse of "Fra-Fra's," which started like another one of his business challenges, almost like a ludicrous political option, has turned into a serious situation. Today, the man who used to raise chicks as a child, making them sleep in his bed to protect them, is a candidate for the presidency representing the "center-center."

The "Fra-Fra" phenomenon is interesting to the poll experts. The businessman's assault caused them so much consternation that his name is scarcely included in the latest polls taken. Errazuriz interests them essentially because he has introduced an "atypical" element into the coming election: the suspense as to whether he will be just another candidate, or whether he will gain a considerable volume of votes. If the latter were the case, it remains to be seen which he will hurt more, Buchi or Aylwin.

Up until July the picture was clear. The first poll was the one taken by CEP [Center for Political Studies], showing that Buchi and Aylwin were at a comfortable distance from the other candidates. On the spontaneous vote question, Aylwin received 28 percent and Buchi, 26 percent, leaving Errazuriz behind with 8 percent. In that same poll, if the options were Aylwin-Buchi, the results were 52.7 and 39.8 percent, respectively. Based on those figures and compared with the previous CEP poll (March), Aylwin retained the preferences while Buchi ("vital contradiction" and all) rose 2 points, reducing the distance between the two from 15.6 to 12.9 percent in Buchi's favor.

The predictions in the CERC [Center for Contemporary Reality Studies] poll (published last week) point in a different direction. According to Carlos Hunneus, the company's coordinator, a third or fourth candidate would benefit Aylwin, and reduce the explicit support for Buchi. Hunneus remarks: "A sizable sector of the conservative electorate in Chile conceals its leanings. This applies to those who have withdrawn their explicit support from Buchi: votes that he could regain in the future. But they might also end up being votes for Errazuriz." The CERC polls show that, between June and July, Aylwin remained with 53.8 percent and Buchi declined from 35.3 to 32.6 percent: that is, the backing for him dropped 2.7 points in real terms. But a distinction must be made, because the decline was sharper in numerical terms: 7 points. In other words, there are people who are not coming out expressly in favor of the former minister now, but (based on a series of signals) the experts translate those responses into votes for him. Henneus considers it unlikely that Buchi can recover, because of the mismanagement of the campaign and the election propaganda. There are further reasons: his connection with the government, and the "traumatic" experience that resulted from the support gained by Renewal and "Fra-Fra." Hunneus believes that Errazuriz' intervention will be a key one, but that it should not be "inflated." He has an easy discourse which, however, does not satisfy people.

The CEP staff agrees with Hunneus. The increase in that "unexpressed vote" is considered due to Buchi's unenthusiastic return and to the conflicts among RN [National Renewal], UDI [Independent Democratic Union], DR [Radical Democracy], and PN [National Party].

Roberto Mendez, from Adimark (which works with CEP), believes that the situation is reversible if the Buchi campaign would reflect unity and vitality, and contain definite proposals. By the same token, the campaign must emphasize three points in the future: recovering the

confidence of the electorate and of the coalition backing the candidate, reviving the enthusiasm of his fellow party members, and stating his plan so as to allow it to reach the population. Mendez comments: "The opportunity for victory exists. I think that the distance, 4 months before the election, is no greater than the lead that Dukakis, too, had over Bush 4 months before the election. We are at precisely that time. The agreement with RN represents a milestone (probably the last) for redrafting the campaign." Gemines also took a poll in July confirming the CEP results: Between March and July, Buchi rose 2 points despite his "vital contradiction" (from 39.3 to 41.2 percent). Aylwin, on the other hand, remained at about 55 percent. According to an official from that firm, Buchi's recovery was due to the fact that, during his "absence," the intensive publicity caused his popularity to grow. Even when he was a "resigned" Buchi, 51.4 percent of those polled thought that he would be the candidate who would ultimately represent the right.

Gemines is the firm that analyzed the "Fra-Fra" factor in the greatest depth. Between March and July, its polls reveal that he declined from 34.6 to 28.5 percent when opposing the Concertacion candidate. And oddly enough, it was in May (after his two speeches) that Errazuriz achieved the greatest popularity: 37.1 percent (compared with Aylwin). According to the Gemines calculations, when Errazuriz declined, 70 percent of his votes shifted to Buchi and 30 percent to Aylwin. Therein lies the doubt because, if "Fra-Fra's" recovery is strong, the one with the most to lose would be Buchi since, as this source noted: "The profile of the Errazuriz electorate is very similar to that of Buchi's."

Let's suppose that Errazuriz receives strong support in the next polls: how how many votes would he take from Aylwin, and how many from Buchi? According to Gemines sources, there are two versions circulating through the "eight blocks." One, that it is positive for Buchi if "Fra-Fra" remains in the campaign, because he will take votes from Aylwin, in which case there would be a run-off election. And two, with Errazuriz competing, the only thing that he could achieve would be to weaken the two front runners, but especially Buchi.

The doubt has not been dispelled. Errazuriz is not a specter, but he has become a disturbing element, or a shattering or disruptive one.

Colombia

President Barco Addresses UN General Assembly

PA2909213089 Bogota Inravision Television in Spanish 0130 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Address by President Virgilio Barco Vargas to the United Nations General Assembly in New York—live]

[Text] Mr President, on behalf of the Colombian people and government, I want to congratulate you on your election, and to express our best wishes for your work as president of the UN General Assembly. I am sure you will successfully conduct the UN General Assembly discussions. In addition, I wish to join those who have extolled the marvelous work carried out by your predecessor, His Excellency Dante Caputo. I also want to praise the efforts made by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for world peace.

This is the last time I will address the UN General Assembly as the Colombian president. I am here today, however, not only as the president of Colombia but also as a citizen of the world. The United Nations was born after the bloody tragedy of World War II. The United Nations was born with the hope that the joint efforts of nations could prevent another insane confrontation like the one that took place 50 years ago.

Despite the constant efforts made by the United Nations throughout the world, humanity continues to tread the path of war and conflict. Ironically, fear of the devastating and unimaginable consequences of a nuclear war has prevented another world war. However, despite that fragile, armed peace, the world is at war.

Conflicts caused by ideological dogmatism, poverty, injustice, unbridled ambition, and—more recently—by drug trafficking have increasingly prevented us from achieving true peace.

Respect for national sovereignty is an underlying premise of our thinking and is in fact one of the basic principles on which the United Nations is based. There are, however, phenomena that, in addition to affecting individual countries, also become a powerful enemy that crosses borders. That is the case of drug trafficking and the terrorism it creates.

We, the world community gathered here, are being attacked by an international criminal organization that does not respect the principle of sovereignty and that is homeless, borderless, and lawless.

In order to face that organization, we must resort to the highest values that inspired the UN Charter. If the international community cannot act jointly against this scourge, the illegal use of drugs and the violence it leads to will spiral. I am sure Colombia will defeat drug traffickers. If Colombia's effort, however, is not supported by an international commitment, final victory will not be achieved.

Recent expressions of solidarity and support for Colombia have greatly encouraged us in these trying times. We are now living in different times, but the situation is no less critical than the one that led to the emergence of the United Nations.

A new world war has been declared by an aggressor that does not respect the traditional rules of war or national sovereignty. The aggressor is a pernicious international criminal organization that has great power and

resources, and that is nourished by the illegal revenues generated by drug trafficking.

As the UN secretary general recently said, and I quote: The illegal use of and trafficking in drugs today is seen as a social plague that affects both industrialized and developing countries. Although efforts to fight this scourge have increased in recent years, statistics show that the monetary value of drug trafficking is greater than that of the international oil trade, and is only surpassed by arms trafficking. It is certainly worrisome to see that mankind is so deeply involved in trafficking degradation and death. End of the secretary general's statement.

The members of these criminal cartels were born in various countries, and many of their leaders are believed to be Colombians. Although it is true that some of them may have been born in my country, I must clarify that they are Colombians in name only. They are really just international fugitives who have no home. Colombia is not their homeland! [applause]

I am also here at the United Nations to present to you the crude reality of this war against drug trafficking. Colombia is on the frontline of this battle. For us it is not a war of words. Many Colombians have died because of their firm commitment against drug trafficking. Approximately 1 month ago, Luis Carlos Galan, one of the most prestigious political leaders in my country, was assassinated. His death has consolidated even more the nation's will, and has drawn the world's attention to the problem. However, many Colombians have died over the years—as he did—as victims of drug trafficking. That long list includes 12 magistrates of the Supreme Court, an attorney general, and a justice minister. Prominent congressmen, judges, mayors, journalists, thousands of soldiers, policemen, and Colombian citizens have given their lives for democracy.

Last month, after announcing exceptional measures against drug trafficking, which were decreed by the government in accordance with the state of siege, drug traffickers have continued and intensified their terrorist actions.

They have hurt the families of innocent people, indiscriminately murdered passers-by and poor people, and planted bombs at institutions, such as EL ESPECTADOR, because of its courage and forthright stance against organized crime.

To protect their illegal activities, the drug traffickers are attempting to destroy the will of the people and weaken our most cherished institutions. Listen to me and listen well: They are going to fail, and in the end Colombia—one of the oldest and most stable democracies in Latin America—will be strengthened as a result of this new test.

In these past few weeks we have achieved important victories. The government's energies have been directed toward breaking the backbone of the drug cartel, and this does not only involve confiscating and destroying many tons of cocaine. As a matter of fact, the Colombian authorities seize approximately 80 percent of the cocaine seized around the world. The offensive goes even further. Those responsible for the assassination of Luis Carlos Galan have already been arrested. Thousands of suspects have been detained, and their properties, bank accounts, processing plants, communication equipment, airplanes, yachts, homes, and farms, all of which is worth many millions of dollars, have been seized. However, all these victories will not be enough to win this war, which is why I am here today. Only through a concerted international effort can we hope to defeat the scourge of drug trafficking. [applause]

The cartels, the drug lords, have declared a total war on us. That declaration of war is against all nations. It is against those nations that see the future of their youths destroyed by drugs, and it against nations like Colombia that see their democracy and institutions destroyed by violence and terrorism. There are no borders against the deaths this dirty business causes, and there is no country in the world that can feel safe from drug trafficking terrorism. The time has come for the drug traffickers not to find a single place in the world they can use as a safe haven, not to find any place where they can feel safe. For the world, the time for a decision has come. [applause]

For many of you it must be very difficult to admit that we are facing a global war. You view this problem as a scourge that affects this hemisphere, exclusively. Many feel that cocaine is only a problem for the American hemisphere, that drugs are produced in South America and consumed in North America.

Actually, that is not so, because while we are gathered here the tentacles of the drug trade are closing in on Europe and the Middle East. The agggressive search for new markets does not respect oceans, just as it has not respected borders. Anywhere there are consumers, there will be suppliers. In fact, cocaine is but one of the pernicious manifestations of the crisis of drug abuse, which is much broader. We must not delude ourselves. This scourge affects us all.

Acting in solidarity, as a community of nations, we must follow this plan of action:

First, it is indispensable to effectively curb the demand for illegal drugs. Drug abuse is the fuel that propels narcoterrorism. Today it is one of the most serious threats to Latin American democracies. Cocaine users are contributing to the killing of my people by criminal international drug trafficking organizations. Without any doubt, in any of the distinguished residential districts of this city, a habitual cocaine user may regard my assertion as an exaggeration. Nevertheless, his vice makes him a collaborator with the murderers who have killed many Colombian judges and policemen, who have sacrificed their lives to defend democracy and law. [applause]

No weapon or tactic used in this struggle will be effective enough if it is not combined with resolute efforts to reduce the demand. The illegal profits are extremely large. I am certain that we will defeat the drug traffickers

in Colombia, but someone in some other country, somewhere, will take over this business as long as it remains so profitable. This happened with marijuana. When it became too costly for the drug traffickers to operate in Colombia because of the effectiveness of the public forces, the traders in vice moved their plantations to California, to Hawaii, and to many other regions. The only law the drug runners do not violate is the law of supply and demand. [applause]

No society, regardless of how wealthy it is, can afford the luxury of allowing its sons or daughters to poison themselves with cocaine, heroin, marijuana, or any other such deadly drugs. In this context, I wish to assert that President Bush's plan to curb the demand is a first step in the right direction. We must insist on the message that illegal drugs are not acceptable or harmless, whether they are consumed in the glittering parties of the rich or in the slums.

Those who use drugs must understand that in this war they are siding with the enemy, and act as allies of those who produce and distribute narcotics.

I want to take advantage of this opportunity to say that we view as important British Prime Minister Thatcher's proposal to convene an international conference to discuss, at the international level, plans on how to reduce the demand for narcotics.

Because of its importance, I have decided to accept Mrs Thatcher's honorable invitation to speak on the subject during the opening session of that conference in April next year.

Second, our efforts to reduce cocaine supplies depend on international cooperation to stop the illegal commerce of chemical products that are essential for processing drugs.

Much attention is being paid to drug production and processing. Too much emphasis has been placed on the cultivation of coca plants in countries such as Peru and Bolivia. It is an unfortunate fact that little is being said and done to check the influx of chemical products used to process cocaine, and most of these products come from North American and European countries. None of those chemicals are produced in Colombia. They are all smuggled into the country.

Stronger measures to control the production and sale of these chemicals, and stronger sanctions on the illegal commerce of these products should be one of our priority objectives. Coca leaves alone are not enough to produce cocaine. Without some chemical products it would not be possible to produce this drug. It is necessary to exert on the chemical industry a pressure as intense and firm as that being exerted on the poor peasants that cultivate coca leaves. [applause]

Third, the arms that the drug cartels use to intimidate, wound, and murder my people are not manufactured in Colombia. These arms are being purchased on the international market, where it is very easy to buy, even legally, very sophisticated weapons.

We must make no mistake: Whoever sells arms to the drug traffickers is more responsible for the drug-related violence than the drug addicts.

Last year, Colombia proposed at the United Nations that restrictions be imposed on the sale of arms. Unfortunately, the countries did not reach a consensus on this issue. We cannot continue waiting passively while the commerce of death makes headway.

It is necessary to adopt special measures to reduce and control the sale of arms to drug traffickers and terrorists. I appeal to all the nations of the world to put an end to this madness once and for all. [applause]

My government also views with great concern the activities carried out by foreign mercenaries, who have trained and assisted the drug-trafficking terrorists in Colombia. The international community must intensify its rejection of the deadly association of mercenaries, terrorists, and drug traffickers.

My administration has not only condemned the presence of foreign mercenaries in our territory, it has also said that their activities are crimes and ordered their arrest. The events that have taken place in Colombia represent an overwhelming and urgent appeal to this assembly to approve the resolution banning these criminal activities.

Fourth, international cooperation is essential to effectively control money laundering activities. The drug cartels depend on an international financial system to transfer their earnings. Also, a significant portion of those criminal profits is invested in industrialized nations in the form of cash deposits, bonds, real estate, and legal businesses.

Our sense of justice is distorted in a certain way when the term criminal is attributed to the poor peasants who harvest the coca leaves while we are tolerant of an international banker who agrees to legally transfer millions of dollars resulting from drug operations for people who will use the funds to finance terrorist activities against our innocent people. [applause] We will achieve great progress in the struggle against drug traffickers if the international financial system cooperates.

Fifth, it is essential for every country represented here to exert itself to the utmost to promptly ratify the Vienna Convention. The convention was patiently and carefully negotiated for many months, and it provides the instruments for carrying out specific actions on several fronts, such as penalizing drug consumption, seizing boats carrying drugs at sea, and confiscating drug traffickers' assets and properties.

I wish to announce that upon returning to my country, I will submit the Vienna Convention to the Colombian Congress so that it may be analyzed and taken into consideration. This agreement must be ratified and enforced by the community of nations so that it can become efficient.

In addition, I wish to recommend two multilateral initiatives to this assembly. The first is to convoke a special UN General Assembly session to discuss all the issues related to the drug consumption and production problem, and to consider taking urgent actions like the ones I am proposing today. The second, which perhaps would be quicker in achieving specific progress, is to establish an international working group at the ministerial level to handle the drug problem, coordinate international problems, and periodically evaluate the progress achieved.

Sixth, the strength of Colombia's economy is a basic support for our political stability and the existence of our democratic institutions.

That is why international economic and financial cooperation is vital. Despite the drug trade's huge destabilizing power, Colombia has managed to remain firmly bent on fighting this criminal activity. I want to point out most emphatically that our economy does not depend on the income from the illegal drug trade. In Colombia, this money is mostly devoted to speculative real estate dealings, and to the laundering of U.S. dollars. Its contribution to economic growth is marginal. Colombia is not and will not be a narcoeconomy. [applause]

In my speech to this assembly 3 years ago, I laid emphasis on the urgent need to fight abject poverty. At that time, my government became involved in an ambitious program of social change aimed at transforming the living conditions in regions that were traditionally excluded from the benefits of development. The results are already noticeable. Even though the fight against drug trafficking demands a large amount of resources, we will not give up on our efforts to promote social change and economic progress. To achieve this, Colombia requires international economic and financial cooperation, but even more important than this would be the adoption of trade measures to give our economy greater access to the markets of the industrialized countries, and to allow it to receive fair prices for its exports.

The best example of this is coffee, which is the main source of income for Colombian peasants. The recent collapse of the international coffee agreement represents to Colombia a loss of $400 million in revenues this year. For the 71 coffee-producing developing countries as a whole, it entails a yearly loss of $5 billion. We need the support of the United States and other countries to renew the agreement. We cannot speak in ideal terms of substituting coca cultivation for other legal products, while at the same time the main export item of our country, and the source of income for millions of Colombian peasants, is hampered. It was encouraging to hear President George Bush express his willingness to cooperate in order to find solutions to the problems that led to the collapse of the coffee agreement. We hope all countries concerned will also realize that the situation is serious, and that it is necessary to revive one of the most successful examples of international economic cooperation. The slump in the markets of basic products further worsens the debt crisis. The foreign debt is a heavy burden to Latin America. It is blocking economic growth, and what is even more important, it is worsening the conditions of poverty in which millions of Latin Americans live.

We must work together to find realistic and working solutions to this crucial problem.

There is another kind of struggle related to what we have already discussed. This particular struggle demands the interest and attention of the international community. Victory in this struggle should be one of our greatest ambitions in the 1990's. The issue is the destruction of our natural resources and the deterioration of the environment. As I said in Manaus recently during the meeting of presidents of the Amazonia Cooperation Treaty's member countries, the industrialized nations owe an ecological debt to all of mankind. The native European and Latin American forests were devastated in less than 2 centuries. Industrial production resulted in pollution, acid rain, and the destruction of the ozone layer. This ecological debt is owed to the future generations of all the countries, who will have to bear the consequences of the irresponsible management of the natural resources by the highly developed nations.

Industrialized nations, however, could pay back this debt by directly helping the Third World find alternatives to preserve the environment, particularly the tropical forest. I think this problem should be treated at the highest level by governments and the United Nations. In Colombia, we have succeeded in making progress in this field. During my administration, more than 24 million hectares in the Amazonian region have been declared natural reserves and areas for the protection of Indians. This is equivalent to an area several times more extensive than many European countries. Let us make a commitment to pay our ecological debt to mankind.

If the drug-trafficking problem were not so pervasive at this time, I would have spoken to you about another war today. This is the developing countries' struggle to eliminate poverty and social injustice. This is a fundamental objective that should always be kept in mind. Under other circumstances, I would also have discussed in detail many of the leading developing projects we are undertaking. Of these, the proposal to build an interoceanic land bridge joining the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans through Colombia is the one that would result in the greatest benefit for the international community. The railroads, highways, and multipurpose pipelines contemplated in this project will offer new and economical alternatives for the transport of merchandise between the two oceans.

Mr President, this is certainly an historic moment. Future generations will judge our actions. In this war against drugs, there have been many heroes from many countries, all of whom have been willing to give their lives for democracy and law. Many of them are known but many more are anonymous. Luis Carlos Galan died

because he dared report on drugs. Guillermo Cano, EL ESPECTADOR director, was murdered because he could not be silenced. Thousands of Colombian soldiers and citizens died because of their commitment to this struggle. These brave men and women did not die in vain. The community of nations, inspired by the contribution and the spirit of sacrifice of these men and women, will succeed in defeating the drug curse. [applause]

Throughout the history of man, many civilizations have failed. Today, we face another global threat. We must act before it is too late. If we confront the curse of drug trafficking with strength and determination, we will win. With international cooperation and commitment, we will be able to eradicate this plague during the 20th century. It is my most heartfelt desire that the children of the 21st century learn about drugs and terrorism only through their history books; that this be a story of something that was part of the past. We can dream about the future, but final victory will take time. Winston Churchill could have well been describing the path we must follow when he addressed the House of Commons in 1940 and said: Death and sorrow will be our companions; hardship our future; courage and perseverance our only shields. We must be united. We must be bold. [applause]

Let us declare today that our efforts during this, the last decade of this century, will be to bury once and for all the international scourge of drug trafficking. Together we can, we must, and will triumph. [applause]

Columnist Berates Government's Actions

PA0110133389 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Sep 89 p 5-A

[From Plinio Apuleyo Mendoza's column: "Striking Out Wildly; the President Let His Good Image Crumble Just When He Managed To Attain International Support"]

[Text] All Colombians must be asking themselves the same question: Dear God, what is wrong with the president? His prestige was on the rise, within the country and abroad, 3 or 4 weeks ago. He had taken up a challenge. Late, that is true, but he was doing it. Yet, all of a sudden, his image before the world crumbled like a puff pastry.

He never imagined that the discreet professional he appointed to the post of justice minister would become a world symbol of the struggle against drugs. Miraculously, Monica de Greiff did more for Colombia's image in 2 weeks than the work carried out by our embassies during the last 20 years. She became Little Red Riding Hood facing the wolf. The government had, for the first time, the good guy's role in the movie, while the mafia was undoubtedly depicted as the Godfather.

Monica de Greiff underwent a metamorphosis similar to that of many other heroes in ancient tragedies. The role that destiny gave her, the symbolic representation of an entire nation at the international level, eventually devoured the poor, scared, and fragile mother she was in the beginning. She found herself facing a challenge. She took up the challenge with courage. She decided to stay. She was our symbol.

What did the president do then? He evicted her from the post, and he did it in the saddest and most ridiculous way: He offered her an embassy. Poor destiny for any Joan of Arc. The petty, but clever actions of his adviser and secretary, Dr Montoya, are discerned behind the president's decision. He knows little about symbols of a struggle and heroic vocations. His experience, as everyone knows, lies in the sale of automobiles.

The president has struck out wildly and has demolished his good image, yet the policy adopted on 18 August does not stop there. The United States had decided to give us its strong support after many years of giving merely minor support. For the first time, Colombia was not alone. It is under these circumstances that the incident—actually episode—concerning the Colombian parliamentary members' visas occurred. It was a very difficult matter to handle. The United States, like Colombia or any other sovereign country, has full autonomy to decide who will or will not be allowed to enter their territory. Likewise, the people affected by the decision have the right to know why their entry has been banned. Their query is understandable, as long as it continues to be that—a query—and as long as the person does not reach Alberto Santofimio's ludicrous extreme of charging the DEA with [Senator Luis Carlos] Galan's assassination.

However, Foreign Minister Julio Londono suddenly intervened in the matter. The note he sent to the U.S. charge d'affaires in Bogota was not a model of diplomacy. It was more like the order of a colonel—the colonel that Londono remains despite everything else—to his subordinates: "Report as soon as possible..." What would have happened in Colombia, what would have been our reaction, if the U.S. Secretary of State addressed our ambassador to Washington in that way? I can imagine the explosion of anger.

Everything happened as if the government was not capable of correctly evaluating the problems. If the government declared war on drug trafficking, even though it did not know how to win the war and even though the declaration was issued under pressure of emotional circumstances, the government must stick to that decision. This is not the time to provoke a deterioration in relations with a country that is helping us, simply due to an emotional issue that is limited to twelve parliamentary members. That is not currently the vital issue in Colombia. This is not the time to sit down and hear Senator Santofimio's silver-tongued fury, or to put the United States in the defendant's chair.

There is simply no policy. The president is striking out wildly. Constitutional reforms are about to drown in Congress. The bill includes key reforms to achieve peace with M-19. The government is a collection of loose

wheels. There is no coherence whatsoever. The foreign and defense ministers' statements, even the president's statements, were refuted by DAS [Administrative Department of Security] Director General Miguel Maza Marquez in the Senate, and he was right. A Conservative senator rightfully said: Someone is lying.

Conservative and Liberal Party leaders did not want to be left out of this tremendously complicated situation, so they became engaged in a rift that no one cares about. Doctor [Misael] Pastrana, your historical role right now should not be limited to gleefully pointing out that the president and the government party are responsible for the disaster. You should help so that the roof does not collapse on us all, including your party. Something similar should be said to former President Julio Cesar Turbay. This is not the time to quarrel with the Conservative Party, but to unite and attain a national consensus against a common danger. Our role is not to defend a scheme, which is now defunct, but to defend the country.

We are sliding toward a dead-end street amid the worst crisis we have lived. The threat has never been greater and the suicidal division within the political establishment has never been more acute. All this is happening while bombs explode everywhere. The nation sees everywhere waves that are capable of capsizing our boat while the captain takes the wrong course, and the sailors fight at the helm.

Japan's MSDF Training Ships Visit Cartagena

OW0310035589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0302 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 2 KYODO—Three training ships of Japan's Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) on Monday arrived in Cartagena, Colombia, for a 4-day official visit amid strict security against possible attacks by drug traffickers.

The 3 MSDF vessels, with a combined crew of 775, will remain at berth in the northwest Colombian port on the Caribbean coast until Thursday.

During the port call, the Japanese vessels were to be opened to the public as is customary, but the plan was canceled in the wake of recurring terrorist incidents carried out by drug traffickers, who have declared war on the Colombian Government.

Six bomb explosions and three abortive armed attacks attributed to operatives of the drug cartels occurred on Sunday and Monday in Colombia.

The Japanese naval ships and crew were welcomed by the Colombian Navy amid beefed-up security.

Continuing Coverage of Drug Crisis in Country

Curfew Decreed in Sincelejo

PA0210132689 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1210 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Sincelejo— One injured person and extensive property damage was the result of a dynamite attack on a regional office of the Administrative Department of Cooperatives, DAMCOP, authorities have reported. Two other bombs were defused.

The terrorist action occurred at that government agency located on Narino Street 2366, in the central part of Sucre Department's capital. The bomb, which was placed by unidentified men, injured a guard and caused serious damage to the building's structure.

The official report added that two more bombs were defused, one at TELECOM's [National Enterprise for Telecommunications] facilities in 19th Avenue and 24th Street, and another one at a branch of Super Tiendas Olimpicas in Oraya Herrera Plaza in the center of the city.

Authorities immediately began an operation throughout the city, establishing mobile checkpoints in various areas as well as on access roads to Sincelejo in an attempt to capture the terrorists.

A special security council was held with the participation of Sincelejo's Mayor Marco Tulio Gonzalez, Sucre's Governor Arturo Martinez Vergara, and regional authorities. It was decided to decree a curfew in that municipality from 2200 to 0500.

Municipal and departmental authorities in Sincelejo, Sucre Department decreed the curfew to control public order after the dynamite attack.

Following a special security council, Sucre Governor Arturo Martinez Veragara told RCN that the measure was adopted to normalize the situation, which is considered irregular, as Sincelejo is a small and joyful city.

The security council, which was also attended by Sincelejo's Mayor Marco Tulio Gonzalez, the commanders of the military forces, and the municipal police, was held following an attack against a DAMCOP office, and after bombs were defused at TELECOM's facilities and a supermarket.

Governor Martinez Vergara said that there have been no arrests after the terrorist attack in Sincelejo, adding that the administration has reinforced security measures throughout the city.

Meanwhile, there was another bomb attack early today in eastern Bogota, where unidentified men placed a medium-intensity bomb in the community theater in the Lourdes neighborhood, which caused serious damage, but no casualties.

According to reports from the authorities, the attack against the building owned by the district's Social Welfare

Secretariat was carried out by several individuals. The explosion damaged the front of the building, located on 2d Avenue and 4th Street, in the Lourdes neighborhood.

Authorities immediately launched a search and control operation in Bogota's eastern sector, arresting three individuals who are being interrogated to determine their links with the terrorist action.

Further Details on Sincelejo

PA0310015689 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Text] Sincelejo has also suffered at the hands of terrorists. Curfew was established, but was in force last night only. It was lifted today after the city returned to normal. Several explosions damaged several public institutions.

A bomb made up of 5 kg of dynamite exploded at 2010 last night. The bomb had been planted at the National Administrative Cooperatives Department [DANCOP]. The explosion caused extensive damage to the building and several residences in a 30-meter radius. A watchman, Hernando Mosquera, who works for a family living nearby, was slightly injured and taken to the regional hospital. A police bomb squad immediately went to key points, where three other bombs, timed to explode 10 minutes apart, were found. In addition to DANCOP, the targets were Supertienda Olimpica, the Agrarian Bank, and TELECOM [National Enterprise for Telecommunications], from where all employees were evacuated. As a result, Sincelejo was cut off from the rest of the country for several minutes. The bomb planted at TELECOM contained 6 kg of explosives.

After the wave of explosions in Bogota this weekend, we all thought the terrorists had stopped. This morning, however, the people were alarmed again because, according to authorities, a car bomb had been left on 1 October at a parking lot in the north of Bogota. The vehicle, a red Simca, was loaded with 35 kg of gelatin explosive, four firing caps, and 10 meters of safety fuses, ready to go off. The police bomb squad took the car to police headquarters. The identity of the car owner has not yet been determined. The car bomb was detected thanks to a phone call by a commercial center watchman.

Also in Bogota, terrorists have started to use another scenario for their bombs. They are now attacking government-operated schools, several of which have been forced to suspend classes because of serious damage. Nearly 3,000 Bogota students could not atttend classes today. Classes were suspended in three of the six schools damaged by explosions this weekend.

Although a state of emergency has not yet been declared, the Education Ministry will have to spend more than 30 million pesos in the reconstruction of these schools, in which the Finance Ministry will cooperate. According to the fiscal code, a bid must be announced for every purchase of more than 500,000 pesos. This is why the Education Ministry will resort to private bids only, which are quicker when dealing with the reconstruction of administrative buildings. The Education Ministry's 61 workers started work today on the damaged schools, taking the place of students and parents who cleared the debris over the weekend.

Peru Requests Extradition

PA0210170989 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1612 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 2 Oct (EFE)—Peruvian judicial authorities have requested the extradition of Colombian drug trafficker Evaristo Porras Ardila, who arrived in Bogota today from the southern Colombian city of Pasto after he was deported from Ecuador.

Porras, 41, was sentenced to prison in Peru for drug trafficking after he was arrested in that country in 1978 for possession of 29 kg of cocaine and 803 grams of cocaine paste.

The drug trafficker escaped from a Peruvian jail, but in 1984 he was arrested in Colombia for illegal possession of weapons. He was freed on that charge because of insufficient evidence. He was arrested in 1987 and was again released.

A Colombian Justice Ministry spokesman confirmed to EFE today that the Peruvian authorities have asked for Porras' extradition. He said he is unaware if the same request has been made by U.S. authorities. Evaristo Porras had been living in Quito since 1987 under a false identity, and was president of an export and import firm.

The Administrative Department of Security (DAS, the Colombian secret police), which undertook efforts to bring about the arrest, deportation, and transfer to Colombia of Porras and his driver, Jairo Molano Campos, said today that the "drug kingpin" will remain in its installations until he is turned over to the courts.

The Colombian authorities consider Porras to be 11th in importance among the leaders of the Medellin Cartel, which, along with the Cali Cartel, is viewed by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) as responsible for 80 percent of the cocaine brought into that country.

Troops Defuse Bomb, Raid Building

PA0310015989 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1747 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] With a new system of patroling, 13th Army Brigade troops defused a car bomb in the Unicentro Shopping Center. A red Simca, license plate GD-7161, was found with an undetermined amount of explosives.

Meanwhile, this same brigade's troops raided No 16893 on 40th Street, a modern building located in northern Bogota. According to the authorities, logistic material to give maintenance to Gonzalo Rodriguez Gacha's urban and rural properties was stored on the premises. Coordinadora Empresarial operated a warehouse on the first

floor of the building. A large quantity of cleaning supplies and stationery with Rodriguez Gacha's letterhead were found in the warehouse.

The company Construcciones y Disenos Urbanos operated on the second floor of the building. This company managed the farms owned by Rodriguez Gacha in Pacho, Cundinamarca.

The third floor was used for administrative matters. According to the authorities, these installations are larger than those found at the Housing Building a month ago.

Supplies—ranging from pencils to sophisticated secretarial telephones, as well as a jukebox that played Mexican songs—were found in the warehouse.

More Violence, 9 Bombs Explode

PA0210212189 Paris AFP in Spanish 1915 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota, 2 Oct (AFP)—A new wave of dynamite attacks shook Colombia early today when nine bombs exploded in Cali, Medellin, Bogota, Sincelejo, and Palmira. Authorities reported today that, although there were no fatalities, the explosions injured four people and caused a large amount of property damage.

Early this morning in Bogota, military troops discovered a car bomb with 10 kg of dynamite, which had been abandoned by unidentified individuals in the parking lot of the Unicentro shopping center, in the city's northern sector. Experts defused and removed the bomb from the car.

The most serious attacks occurred in Cali, 500 km southeast of Bogota, where three people were injured from shrapnel after a bomb was hurled at a soap factory.

Another important action was carried out in Palmira, approximately 30 km north of Cali, where the headquarters of a Conservative Party presidential hopeful was attacked.

Also affected were the offices of the state-run Regional Autonomous Corporation [Corporacion Autonoma Regional] of Valle del Cauca Department in Cali, and a private home.

The injured were taken to a hospital in Cali.

Meanwhile, in Medellin, approximately 500 km northeast of Bogota, attacks which had stopped since mid-September were resumed. Two bombs placed in the facilities of the state-run telephone company went off, leaving vast areas in Medellin incommunicado.

Terrorist violence extended to Sincelejo, capital of the northern Sucre Department, where a bomb exploded at the government office of the National Administrative Department of Cooperatives (DANCOOP), injuring a guard.

Police reported having defused two explosive devices that had been placed in a supermarket and in a National Communications Enterprise (TELECOM) office.

After ther bombing, Sucre Provincial Governor Arturo Martinez, imposed a curfew in Sincelejo. It was lifted at 1000.

The Governor justified the curfew by saying, "Sincelejo is an oasis of peace. We will not allow attacks against this tranquility worthy of honest working people."

The end of the wave of terrorism came this morning in Bogota, when a charge of five kg of dynamite exploded in a community health center in the Egipto neighborhood, one of the oldest in downtown Bogota. No one was killed or injured, but much damge was caused.

Troops Arrest 72 Tied to Self-Defense Groups

PA0310023089 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Bogota—Elite troops of the National Police captured 72 people for suspected ties with self-defense groups. These troops have been carrying out operations in emerald-rich areas of Boyaca Department.

According to reports from the National Police Directorate, police seized a large quantity of war materiel and 79 million [no currency specified] in cash. Those arrested included Pedro Jose Caro and brothers Alvaro and Jairo Poveda Rojas, known in the area as businessmen, but apparently members of self-defense groups.

Guerrillas Ambush Police Patrol, 1 Wounded

PA0210190589 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1753 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] An Administrative Department of Security and police patrol has been ambushed by FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] guerrillas in a rural area of Trinidad Municipality, Casanare Intendancy. One policeman was wounded in the attack.

Ecuador

PETROECUADOR To Renew Crude Oil Exports

PA3009170789 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2331 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Quito, 29 Sep (Reuter)—A PETROECUADOR [Ecuadoran State Petroleum Enterprise] spokesman has announced that Ecuador will renew its exports of crude oil on 2 October. The exports had been paralyzed by a Texaco workers strike.

PETROECUADOR Public Relations Director Fabian Garces stated that the emergency personnel sent to the oil fields had managed to reactivate the crude oil production and had increased it from 35,000 barrels a day to 160 000 barrels today.

Emergency personnel were sent to the oil installations in eastern Ecuador after 740 Texaco workers went on an indefinite strike on 28 September. The workers occupied

the oil company's installations and are demanding that Texaco indemnify workers for canceling their contracts.

Garces stated that the oil pumping through the Trans-Ecuadoran Pipeline will return to a normal rate tonight and that exports will be renewed on 2 October. Ecuador exports 157,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

The official told REUTER that "PETROECUADOR personnel are carefully checking the pipeline to renew the pumping of crude oil tonight."

He stated that apparently the pump's valve in the Salado region is out of order, but he did not give further information.

The pipeline moves approximately 300,000 barrels of crude oil a day from the oil deposits in Lago Agrio to the Esmeraldas refinery and on to the Pacific ports.

Garces said that oil installations will be militarized until activities return to normal and that the eviction of the Texaco workers, who had occupied the site since 28 September, had been peaceful.

Texaco is to turn over the control and administration of the pipeline to the government on 1 October; therefore, the company released 174 pipeline workers and expects the government, as consortium member, to pay part of the indemnization.

The government says labor contracts were made by Texaco, not PETROECUADOR. The workers have announced they will continue their strike.

Workers Suspend Strike

PA0110051489 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0417 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Quito, 30 Sep (EFE)—This evening, workers of the multinational Texaco oil company suspended the indefinite strike they began on 27 September that forced the government to decree a national state of emergency.

Huilmo Valcacela, president of the Texaco workers union, said that the strike was suspended to support the oil pipeline's transfer to the government, which will become effective on 1 October at 0000 (0500 GMT).

The state control of the oil pipeline, which transfers crude oil from the oil fields in the Amazon region to the Pacific Coast, represents the first step in the progressive government takeover of the country's oil industry, which is currently shared with Texaco.

The oil pipeline's turnover marks the beginning of Texaco's departure from the country. The company must also turn over control of the oil fields in 1990, and it should be out of the country by 1992.

The strike resulted in a suspension of oil exports, the main source of foreign exchange for Ecuador's economy, and led to the militarization of the oil installation.

Nevertheless, Vacacela said that the workers have not given up their right to demand the compensation that Texaco owes them and that provoked the strike.

Texaco's 800 workers are demanding $20 million in compensation, which represents 0.5 percent of the multinational company's profits during the 17 years it has been in the country.

According to the workers' figures, Texaco has collected $3.74 billion—approximately one-third of the country's foreign debt—for the exploitation of approximately 420 million barrels of oil.

Meanwhile, President Rodrigo Borja's administration stated that the compensation was agreed upon by the multinational company and the workers "with the intention of having the Ecuadoran Government assume the payment."

Government To Deport Drug Trafficker Porras

PA0110190489 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 2 in Spanish 1842 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] The Ecuadoran Government, via the Interior Ministry, has just confirmed to the "Mundovision" newscast that Evaristo Porras Ardilla, who is charged with drug trafficking, will be deported within the next few hours.

Paraguay

Industry Minister To Travel to Taiwan

PY3009183789 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 30 Sep 89 p 10

[Excerpt] Industry and Commerce Minister Antonio Zuccolillo has not returned from the United States with President Rodriguez. The minister stayed behind to catch a flight to Taiwan in the next few days.

Two of his main objectives on the trip will be the implementation of a program for rural settlements and a $50-million loan to reinforce the liquidity of the Central Bank. Industry Under Secretary Ubaldo Scavone and agronomist Lino Morel, representing minister of agriculture, will accompany Minister Zucolillo.

The mission's agenda includes a high-level international meeting in Taiwan. [passage omitted]

Parties Nominate Members for Electoral Court

Colorado Party Members

PY3009012289 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 28 Sep 89 p 4

[Excerpt] The representatives of the Colorado Party to the Central Electoral Court (JEC) who were named yesterday with the vote of the party's traditionalist faction and the withdrawal of the dissident faction are:

Luis Ibarra Llano, president; Sebastian Gonzalez Insfran; Faustino Miguel Lamas Marecos; Eladio Cespedes Gamarra; Rafael Jacobo Rojas; and Luis Castigniolli.

The list must be submitted to Congress along with the list of the other political parties represented in the legislative branch. Congress must approve the final list of the members of the Central Electoral Court in accordance with the new electoral law, which supercedes the previous law. [passage omitted]

Febrerista Party Members

PY2909221389 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 28 Sep 89 p 4

[Summary] The National Executive Committee of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party has appointed Leopoldo Elizeche Vaesken and Juan Bautista Caballero as members of the Central Electoral Court.

Judge Releases Former Health Service Chief

PY2909213889 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 28 Sep 89 p 33

[Excerpt] Criminal Judge Eladio Duarte Carballo has ordered the release of General Hugo Dejesus Araujo who had been detained on charges of embezzlement of public funds and of having illegally made a fortune.

The former director of the IPS [Social Security Institute] was questioned in court. He said that he never embezzled public funds. Before reporting to court, Gen Araujo handed over to the state properties worth 7.2 billion guaranies and made the observation that this did not imply a concession of criminal activity during his tenure as IPS director.

In a note submitted to the judge last week, prosecutor Leonardo Ledesma recommended that Gen Araujo be set free, considering that the value of the properties returned surpassed the ammount that Araujo had allegedly embezzled. [passage omitted]

Peru

New Prime Minister, Cabinet Members Appointed

Larco Cox Named

PY3009201089 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1929 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Lima, 30 Sep (EFE)—In Lima today, Peruvian President Alan Garcia named Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox as the new prime minister.

Larco Cox, the current foreign minister, replaces Luis Alberto Sanchez, who last Thursday resigned the post of prime minister, which he held for a little over a year.

New Cabinet Members Announced

PY0210023089 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0203 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] A last-minute report states that the following persons have been appointed members of the cabinet:

Deputy Paul Caro has been appointed health minister, replacing David Tejada de Rivero.

Wilfredo Echague Villanueva has been appointed labor minister, replacing Orestes Rodriguez Campos.

Juan Revasa Carpio has been appointed fisheries minister.

Rodolfo Beltran has been appointed minister of the presidency.

Osvaldo Moran has been appointed transportation and communication minister, replacing Luis Heyssen Zegarra.

Economy Minister Outlines New Economic Measures

PY0210204689 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1300 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Economy Minister Cesar Vasquez Bazan has urged businessmen and workers to contribute to the national economic reactivation process and asked both parties to act more responsibly.

Here is the minister's message:

[Begin recording] First, I would like to mention some achievements in the recent evolution of the Peruvian economy. If we analyze some economic indexes like the overall GDP, the physical volume of the manufacturing-sector production, the industrial consumption of electrical energy in Lima and Callao, and the local sales of cement, we can see that an important process of economic recovery has been underway since April. This recovery process has been complemented by a gradual improvement in the level of the income and salaries of the workers who are employed by the labor-intensive sector.

These indexes, which were released by the Central Reserve Bank and the Economy and Finances Ministry, prove that the national economic recovery process is underway. I would also like to add that all Peruvians can be sure that the national recovery process is guaranteed by our national reserves. Our future growth, the recovery of the national productive sector, and a strengthened faith and confidence in the destiny of our fatherland are fully guaranteed by our reserves.

Thus, at the beginning of its last 3 months in office, the government has decided to adopt a series of very important economic measures. These measures have two objectives: To reduce inflation and to contribute to the economic recovery.

From May to September, the inflation rate decreased at a rate of 23-28 percent [time span not further explained].

We intend to force the inflation rate down further in these last 3 months. We intend to get it down to 10 to 18 percent per month.

To reach this goal, the governemnt has decided to adopt a series of measures in seven defined areas. It is very important to make these measures known to all Peruvians so that they can evaluate their full scope.

The first measure refers to the type of exchange rate to be adopted: The Central Reserve Bank has decided to devaluate our national currency by just 6 percent in the month of October. This means that the daily minidevaluation—from Monday to Friday, excluding Saturdays and Sundays when there will be no devaluation—will amount to 0.28 percent during the month of October.

An important customs revenue, amounting to 35 percent of the total value of imports, will be negotiated using the MUC [Single Exchange Market] dollar rate.

Now we will talk about interest rates. Peruvians already know that the active interest rate—the one charged by businessmen who need credit to finance their production—has been reduced to 23.5 percent. To protect the people who have savings accounts, the profit being paid on their savings deposits in the banks will continue to remain intact. This means that the passive interest rate remains the same.

To increase exports, a series of measures have been recently adopted: First, exporters will receive 10 percent of the value of their exports in foreign currency, and 45 percent will be paid in freely redeemable dollar certificates. The remaining 45 percent will be paid at the MUC dollar rate. In addition, the Central Bank of Reserves and the COFIDE [Financial Development Corporation] will facilitate credit to promote the export of nontraditional products up to $40 million.

To support the silver mining sector activities, which have been harmed by the decrease in the price of this metal, the Central Bank of Reserves will buy silver at 5 percent over the current market price.

As for import duties, the maximum level has been reduced to 84 percent so as to favor the import of fixed assets and imputs.

Furthermore, until 31 December 1989, importers will not need to request permission before importing goods amounting to less than $5,000 FOB [free on board]. Each importer is allowed to import goods to the total value of $20,000 in units that must not surpass $5,000 each time. Also until 31 December 1989, imports amounting to a maximum of $5,000 will be exempt of imports supervision.

Regarding prices and public utility rates, I have an important announcement to make: During the month of October, fuels will go up only by an average of 5 percent. For example: the price of 84-octane gasoline has gone up from 3,200 intis to 3,360 intis. The other public utility rates will be readjusted at a percentage lower than that adopted for salaries.

Salaries will be increased in accordance with the inflation rate. The purchasing power of the salaries of the lowest strata of society, including the salaries of the public employees, will be increased.

Regarding taxes, it has been decided that the selective consumption tax will be reduced to stimulate domestic consumption. [passage indistinct]

I ask you all to trust us, to be understanding, to be responsible, and to cooperate with the fatherland. Let us not be defeatist, be negative, or spread apocalyptical rumors. Peru will find its way out of this crisis. If we all look for a solution, our problem will be solved by the Peruvian people themselves. Thank you very much.

Minister Vasquez Addresses IMF, World Bank

PY2909040289 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] In Washington today, Economy Minister Cesar Vasquez Bazan warned the IMF that punitive measures against the countries that are in arrears in their obligations to the IMF will not solve the problems.

In this regard, Vasquez asked the IMF for a more humane approach, allowing the inclusion in the IMF programs of measures to protect the sectors with greater needs.

Speaking to the annual IMF meeting, the minister said that the increase in unpaid obligations represents a failure in the approach used so far to cope with the problem of our country's foreign debt.

In his speech to the IMF Board of Governors, Economy Minister Cesar Vasquez Bazan focused on three points: first, the problem of the countries that are in arrears in their obligations with the IMF; second, the appropriateness of a new approach in the adjustment programs; and third, the need to introduce a number of reforms in the IMF structure.

In the first place, Vasquez said that the increase in unpaid obligations represents evidence of the serious difficulties that the foreign sector of various Latin American, Asian, and African countries are going through.

Therefore, the Peruvian minister emphasized, it is necessary to think constructively and with a cooperative approach in order to provide a humane solution to the problem of overdue payments to the IMF.

We believe, Vasquez pointed out, that the implementation of punitive measures against the countries that are in arrears will not solve the problems.

Discussing the second point, Vasquez said that programs recognizing the compliance with new terms are required.

Finally, Vasquez said that, within the cooperative spirit that makes us participate in the international financial organizations, we believe that the latter must be democratized, including appropriate reforms to manage overdue payments on the IMF debt.

Group of Eight Summit Rescheduled for 11-12 Oct

PY3009040689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0117 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Lima, 29 Sep (EFE)—The Group of Eight presidential summit has been scheduled for 11-12 October. It will be preceeded by a presidential meeting of the coca-producing countries—Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia—to discuss the drug-trafficking issue, Lima official sources reported.

Security considerations related to intense terrorist activities in Peru apparently prompted the governments of the seven countries of the Group of Eight (Panama has been suspended) to shorten the summit which originally was scheduled to last from 10 to 13 October.

Argentine President Carlos Menem, Brazilian President Jose Sarney, Colombian President Virgilio Barco, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Peruvian President Alan Garcia, Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti, and Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez will gather at the third Group of Eight summit in the city of Ica, 300 km south of Lima.

On 10 October, Presidents Alan Garcia, Virgilio Barco, and Jaime Paz Zamora will meet in Paracas, some 50 km from Ica, to discuss the drug trafficking problem in which their countries are involved, the official source revealed.

Two weeks ago, the Lima government proposed a tripartite meeting of the Andean countries most affected by the activitiew of drug traffickers to coordinate positions before negotiating with the United States a combined strategy against the production and distribution of cocaine.

According to the Peruvian magazine CARETAS, the U.S. Department of State "discreetly pressured" the Barco government so that the tripartite meeting "would not be given as much importance as Alan Garcia wanted."

The presidential summit of the "permanent mechanism of political consultation and coordination," known as the Group of Eight, will try to broaden multilateral cooperation, examine matters of common interest, and reconcile positions at international forums in accordance with the objectives for which it was founded.

The agenda for that meeting should be approved by the foreign ministers of the seven countries at a prior meeting to be held 8-9 October in Trujillo, some 570 km north of Lima.

Diplomatic sources speculate that drug trafficking, the external debt, and, possibly, the Panamanian situation will be the dominant topics of discussion at the meeting. This will be the third Group of Eight presidential meeting. Summits were held in Acapulco (Mexico) in 1987 and in Punta del Este (Uruguay) in 1988.

Wave of Bombings Hits Ica, Future Summit Site

PY0210152089 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0108 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Ica, Peru, 1 Oct (EFE)—The National Police have reported that at least six bombs exploded today in Ica, a coastal province where the presidents of the Group of Eight will meet between 11 and 12 October 1989.

These attacks took place near an Army garrison, near the offices of the national electoral board, and in a park near Ica's main stadium. Ica is located some 300 km south of Lima.

Eyewitness have reported that a group of presumed attackers managed to escape from the National Police.

A police source, who attributed the attack to the Shining Path terrorist group, has told the press that the explosions damaged some public offices but did not cause any casualties.

The explosion took place last night about 2 km from the hotel where the presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela—who are members of the Group of Eight—will stay.

That summit conference is scheduled for 11 and 12 October at the rustic "Las Dunas" hotel, 10 minutes from metropolitan Ica.

According to police sources, a day before the summit meeting, Peruvian President Alan Garcia will hold talks with Colombian President Virgilio Barco and Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora to discuss the struggle against drug trafficking.

That meeting will take place at a hotel on the beach of Paracas, 100 km from Ica.

Ica Mayor Victor Raul Mendoza (a representative of the national government), has reported that Shining Path members hoisted red flgas and painted subversive slogan at several places in Ica a few days ago.

"This does not mean that violence prevails in this department. There is peace and order," the mayor said. His predecessor was murdered 3 months ago by Shining Path terrorists.

Subversives Attack Palpa, Kill 11 Policemen

PY0210165889 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1341 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Lima, 2 Oct (TELAM-ANSA)—Eleven policemen died last night during a subversive attack on Palpa, a village 350 km south of Lima. The attack came in the wake of a series of bombings of public and private buildings, notably the Palpa telecommunications exchange.

Police reported that the Palpa National Police headquarters was virtually blown up. Interior Ministry spokesman Fernando Yovera told ANSA this morning that a clear

evaluation of the scope of the attack has not been made. Other sources, however, indicated that the attack on Palpa—a village some 350 km south of Lima, and less that 25 km from Ica, where the presidents of the Group of Eight will meet—was "very severe."

It was also reported that a woman was murdered in Ica. It seems that she was the wife of the rector of the San Luis Gonzaga University in Ica. This city is one of the main recruiting areas for the Shining Path.

Ica will host the summit meeting of the presidents of the Group of Eight and also the meeting between the presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru from 10 through 12 October.

The attack on Palpa, one of the worst in southern Peru, was led by a young woman who according to eyewitnesses displayed considerable toughness when she ordered the attack on the police headquarters.

Security Forces Put on 'Maximum State of Alert'

PY0310031789 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2152 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Lima, 2 Oct (TELAM-ANSA) The government today put its forces of order on a maximum state of alert due to a series of attacks by "Shining Path" terrorists. [passage omitted]

The government made this decision after a cruel terrorist attact in Palpa, 350 km south of Lima. The authorities added that "everything seems to indicate that the Maoist Shining Path movement will carry out further attacks on the eve of the Group of Eight presidential summit to be held on 11 and 12 October.

It was reported this afternoon that special troops have been sent to Palpa, and that armored helicopters are already overflying the area in search of the attackers. Police troops have also been urgently dispatched to other areas where there have been terrorist escalations. The government also announced that "it will guarantee the safety of the summit."

Two Policemen Killed by Terrorists

PY0210141589 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1645 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Lima, 1 Oct (EFE)—In Lima today, a Peruvian National Police spokesman reported that two members of the Peruvian National Police were killed on Saturday [30 September] by an alleged commando of the terrorist group Shining Path.

Eyewitnesses have told the police that five terrorists shot Corporals Paulino Carrion Ordonez and Florencio Roman in the back while they were patrolling the town of Cerro Blanco, Barranca Province, 200 km north of Lima.

The eyewitnesses added that, after fatally wounding the policemen, the killers finished them off with shots to the head and seized their service weapons.

Also in Lima, the National Police have reported that in the Andean province of Andahuaylas a policeman was killed and another policeman was seriously injured when a grenade accidentally exploded while they were chatting inside a police station.

According to the initial investigation, the incident occurred when policeman Luis Salcedo slipped and allowed the grenade to go off. Salcedo was killed immediately while his companion, Roger Rauseel, was injured.

Andahuaylas is located in the central Sierra, 580 km southeast of Lima.

According to police reports, the armed struggle that the Shining Path organization has been waging since 1980 has caused at least 15,000 deaths and more than $12 billion in property damage.

Terrorists Murder Huancayo's Deputy Prefect

PY0210214489 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Flavio Llerena, deputy prefect of Huancayo, was murdered this morning on his way to his downtown office. The police reported that Llerena, who was accompanied by a friend, was murdered by a terrorist command.

The crime was committed near the intersection of Fiscal Caceres and Arequipa Streets in the Chilca district.

Subversives Attack Policemen; Eight Wounded

PY0310033189 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Oct 89

[Excerpt] Six policemen and two civilians have been seriously wounded by terrorists in Lima. The criminal attack was carried out in the San Ildefonso market when terrorists threw a stick of dynamite at the policemen as they were having breakfast. The wounded were taken to the Police Forces and Rimac Hospitals. [passage omitted]

United Left Selects Presidential Ticket

PY0210222389 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Excerpts] The United Left [IU] elected its presidential ticket yesterday, selecting Agustin Haya de la Torre as its presidential candidate. He defeated Senator Gustavo Mohme. A very high percentage of IU members participated in the elections.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Deputy Agustin Haya, is there any chance that Senator Mohme may join the ticket?

[Haya] Yes, we are proposing to the IU national leadership to change the regulations in order to have the same conditions as we did during the municipal elections, which allowed Michel Azcueta to become the running mate of Henry Peace, who is our candidate for mayor of Lima. This would allow Gustavo Mohme, president of the IU National Executive Committee, to join the ticket

as a candidate for first vice president. We are doing this to strengthen the successful result of the election held yesterday and to unify to face our main adversaries, especially Vargas Llosa. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Does the IU have a definite presidential ticket?

[Haya] The presidential ticket that won yesterday with a national average of 75 percent of the votes is our ticket, made up of myself, Deputy Cesar Barrera Bazan, and Alfonso Benavides Correa. We decided to invite Senator Gustavo Mohme to join our ticket as candidate for first vice president. This invitation requires a minor change in the electoral regulations, which will be discussed during the IU National Executive Committee meeting tomorrow. If the change is approved and, obviously, if Senator Mohme accepts this offer, the ticket will be made up of Deputy Barrera, Senator Mohme, and myself. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Uruguay

Economy Minister Comments on Talks With IMF

PY3009020089 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Upon returning from the United States today, Economy and Finance Minister Ricardo Zerbino said that the plan submitted by Uruguay to the IMF covers a 10-year period.

Ricardo Zerbino and Central Bank President Ricardo Pascale were in charge of conducting negotiations for refinancing the foreign debt. Zerbino said that it will be impossible to pay a large part of the debt. He added that the country will only pay the debt service.

Upon arriving at Carrasco International Airport, Minister Zerbino admitted that a study is being made to reorganize some of the local banks regarding personnel and branches. Zerbino commented on the talks he held. He said:

[Begin Zerbino recording] We held talks with bank officials. On 27 September we met with the bank committee which previously received a delegation from the World Bank and the IMF. The two delegations reported on the situation of the Uruguayan economy and on its future prospects. We then met with the banks which agreed to study the figures of our program. This is a necessary stage in the negotiation process because the level of external financing depends on our projections of the amount necessary for the country to attain satisfactory and sustained growth.

After these factors are evaluated I believe that we should reduce the net transfers abroad which the country has been making to pay the debt. This is incompatible with our plans for investments which are necessary for the country to grow. This incompatibility can be seen in two basic elements. Because foreign debt is so high, the country had to get new grace periods, new periods for paying the debt in order to pay the principal. I have come to the conclusion that the country is not able to pay the principal of the debt. The country has made great sacrifices to pay the interest. This creates an element of economic uncertainty, a lack of confidence in the medium term for investors, even for risk investments, and also for national investors who must invest in our economy. [end recording]

Medellin Cartel Member Said Arrested in Capital

PY0210035089 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1827 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Oct (EFE)—A Uruguayan citizen sought by the Argentine police on charges of being involved in the trafficking of several tons of drugs has been arrested in a large police operation in downtown Montevideo.

Jose Eduardo Pereira, 41 years old, was arrested by the Uruguayan branch of Interpol while he was resting in an apartment near 18 de Julio Avenue, Montevideo's main street.

The court has decided that Pereira will be held in the local jail until international extradition proceedings are completed. It has also been decided that his bank accounts will be frozen.

Pereira, who according to preliminary reports does not have a police record in Uruguay, is being sought by the Argentine courts on charges of being involved in drug trafficking cases linked to the Colombian cocaine mafia.

It has been learned in Montevideo that a shipment of 600 kg of pure cocaine was found 1 year ago in a warehouse belonging to Pereira.

Pereira, who has escaped from the police several times, has been connected with the "Medellin Cartel" for the past 3 years. He received cocaine and marijuana that was transported to Argentina and later to the United States and Europe. A recent investigative report stated that the Medellin Cartel and the Cali Cartel are battling over the Montevideo market. This is part of a plan to consolidate alternative drug trafficking routes to Europe and the United States.

It has also been reported that the Colombian drug cartels are trying to establish a financial operations system to "launder dollars" within the Uruguayan financial system.

According to this report, the "Medellin Cartel" controls the coastal tourist areas while the Cali Cartel is trying to consolidate itself in low-income neighborhoods.

Argentine citizen Raul Vivas, who has been charged with being one of the economists working for the "Medellin Cartel" to "launder" dollars in Uruguay, was arrested in February and is being held in Maldonado, 147 km east of Montevideo.

Uruguayan authorities are awaiting a Supreme Court ruling on whether the extradition procedure is unconstitutional.

Vivas' extradition has already been approved by the lower and appellate courts, but his lawyers claim that Viva's extradition to the United States is unconstitutional. Therefore, it will up to the Supreme Court to decide.

Argentina Requests Extradition

PY0210150489 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1732 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Oct (TELAM)—An Argentine court has requested the extradition of the Uruguayan drug trafficker, a member of the Medellin Cartel, who was detained last Friday in downtown Montevideo.

Jose Eduardo Pereira, 41 years old, is being interrogated by the International Police (Interpol), to learn about his local and international connections. He is being held under strict security at Montevideo's main prison.

According to police sources, Pereira, who is also wanted by the U.S. courts, is one of the men responsible for bringing cocaine from Santa Cruz, Bolivia, to Argentina, where the drug is hidden in food cans and sent to the United States or Europe.

Pereira, who has no police records in Uruguay, is responsible for a group of traffickers who had kept more than half a ton of cocaine hidden in Avellaneda, on the outskirts of Buenos Aires. That cocaine was discovered by the Argentine Federal Police.

Steps To Prevent Building of Drug Laboratories

PY0210160689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0309 GMT 1 Oct 89

[Text] Paysandu, 1 Oct (EFE)—It was reported here today that Uruguay will increase preventive measures to make sure that the cocaine-processing laboratories being taken apart in the northern part of Latin America are not clandestinely set up in Uruguay.

During a news conference in Paysandu, 380 km northeast of Montevideo, Uruguayan Customs Director General Alberto Giambruno stated that the drug producers are "being besieged and have no way out." They are being forced to try to operate from other countries.

Giambruno said that keeping out the drug producers is difficult because they "have an array of very modern means," superior to those available to Uruguayan officials.

Giambruno added that "the situation is very serious because now the drug producers and traffickers may decide to settle in the southern part of the continent."

During the news conference the journalists were told that the police, the maritime authorities, and the customs officials have launched a joint antidrug drive.

Giambruno stated that Uruguay is prepared to step up its antidrug activities. He also said that Uruguay is trying to obtain the appropriate equipment to deal with the drug issue and to make sure that the country will not have to get involved in a battle with drug traffickers.

Venezuela

Dominican's Petroleum Debt Issue Resolved

PA0110201389 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Caracas, 29 Sep (AFP)—Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Celestino Armas confirmed today that Venezuela has spread out the Dominican Republic's $226.8 million petroleum debt and that it is to be paid from now to the end of the year.

The Santo Domingo government will pay a third of the debt immediately and the remaining debt has been spread out on a timetable that goes to December 1989, said Armas.

Roberto Saladin, the then Dominican Republic Central Bank governor, came to Caracas on 13 September to discuss the debt problem, but, at that time, the media was not given details of the negotiated proposal.

The Venezuelan minister did not specify if the Dominican Republic must pay all of its debt by the end of the year or if it only has to make its most recent back payments—payments for the past 4 months—that total $76.8 million. An additional $150 million are still owed by the Dominican Republic from the previous administration of President Salvador Jorge Blanco (1982-1986).

In any case, Armas confirmed that the petroleum supply suspension to the Caribbean island has been lifted and that shipments will be renewed.

Under the San Jose Pact signed by Venezuela and Mexico, Venezuela is to supply the Dominican Republic with 12,000 barrels of petroleum per day for its internal use.

According to this pact, the regional petroleum giants divide the supply of 130,000 barrels of petroleum per day to nine Central American and Caribbean countries and allows 20 percent of the invoice be a "soft" loan.

Government Donates Gas for Nicaraguan Elections

PA0110180189 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2352 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Caracas, 29 Sep (EFE)—Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Celestino Armas stated today in a news conference that Venezuela will supply Nicaragua with 13,000 barrels of gasoline.

Armas said that the gasoline was requested by the Nicaraguan Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] of Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

The gasoline is to be used in vehicles moving CSE personnel to accomplish their tasks in the upcoming February 1990 Nicaraguan general elections, he added.

The Venezuelan minister said the gasoline shipment is a Venzuelan Government "contribution" to the Nicaraguan electoral process and that his office is studying practical ways to get the gasoline to that Central American country.

Nicaragua is one of the countries that benefits from the San Jose Pact, wherein Venezuela and Mexico supply petroleum to Central American and Caribbean countries at special rates and conditions.

Venezuelan stopped supplying 7,500 barrels of petroleum per day to Nicaragua more than 5 years ago, because Nicaragua had not paid its petroleum debt.

Armas noted that the supply of Venezuelan petroleum to Nicaragua will continue to be suspended and added that Nicaragua owes Venezuela approximately $90 million.

The minister stated that gasoline shipments to Nicaragua are strictly commercial transactions and not political in nature. He added that Venezuela has also suspended shipments to other countries under the San Jose Pact that have not complied with their obligations.

The energy and mines minister said that Venezuela was willing to study formulas that would allow countries, who benefit from the San Jose Pact, "to overcome their financial difficulties" and enable them to pay their obligations.

The remaining countries that benefit from the San Jose Pact, established by the Mexican and Venzuelan Governments in 1980, are: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Panama, Dominican Repubic, Belize, and Barbados.

Foreign Ministry Reports Theft of 150 Passports

PA2909155989 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Burglars have broken into the Foreign Ministry and stole 150 regular passports that were going to be sent to the regional offices in the interior of the country. The charge was filed at El Paraiso Police Precinct. Eight Foreign Ministry officials are under investigation. According to a report by the precinct, officials who were checking 500 passports that were kept inside a safe noticed the theft. The official report added the passports were kept inside the safe of Foreign Ministry General Services Director Carlos Payardan. Judicial Technical Police Director Mauro Yanez Passarela gave details of the probe.

[Begin Yanez recording] We are going to meet with the staff responsible for handling this sort of document. Then we will [words indistict]. [end recording]

The theft of passaports from the Foreign Ministry is of grave concern to the authorities because they may be used by drug traffickers operating from Venezuela for other parts of the world.

U.S. Workers Die in Explosion at Oil Well

PA2809231489 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2242 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] Caracas, 28 Sep (REUTER)—It has been officially reported that an oil well operated by PETROVEN [Venezuelan Petroleum, Inc.] in eastern Venezuela exploded today, killing four U.S. workers who were there making repairs.

According to a communique issued by CORPOVEN, a PETROVEN subsidiary, the explosion was caused by a gas leak and instantly killed Don MacCormick and David Hernandez, of the Otis Firm, and Don Whitehead of Royal Oil Tools.

A fourth worker, Ricky Johnson, also from Otis, was severely burned by the explosion, which occurred in the Tejero F well, near the village of Tejero, Monagas State. Johnson died shortly after arriving at the hospital.

CORPOVEN hired Otis and Royal Oil Tools to make repairs on the well.

CORPOVEN has announced the appointment of a commission to investigate the cause of the accident.

Guyana

Sugar Workers Object To Hoyte's Remarks

FL2709183289 Bridgetown CANA in English 1731 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 27, CANA—Guyana's main sugar union has called "objectionable" and "fraught with dangers" remarks by President Desmond Hoyte blaming it for an impending increase in the domestic price of sugar.

In his address to the third conference of mayors in Guyana last week, Hoyte had said that because of the then current strike in the sugar industry, the price of sugar would have to be increased for the Guyana Sugar Corporation (Guysuco) could no longer afford to carry the subsidy on sugar.

"This statement is prejudicial and an attempt to incite public opinion against the union's efforts to defend the best interest of its members against the severe anti-worker measures imposed by the 1989 budget," the Guyana Agricultural and General Workers' Union (GAWU) said in a statement. "The president's statement is fraught with dangers and has very serious implications for the trade union movement and workers' rights, generally....(it) is most objectionable for it seeks to find scapegoats for the government's bungling in the sugar industry."

GAWU also accused the Guyanese president of "spreading misinformation" and advised him that his government "should seek ways of addressing the real problems in the industry in the interest of the workers and the nation as a whole."

The union said it should be made clear that the current subsidy on sugar and an increase in the price of the commodity are related to "the diktats of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)" and to the devaluation of the Guyana dollar earlier this year. It said that with the importation of sugar last year and because of the local selling price fixed by the government, Guysuco was required to subsidise the cost of sugar imported.

"GAWU contends that in the first place, the importation of sugar should not be the business of Guysuco. It is the union's contention at this time...(that) all basic commodities, including sugar, should be subsidised and effective price controls should be introduced if necessary," the opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP)-linked union added.

Hoyte Says Devaluation 'Not Practical' Now

FL2909234489 Bridgetown CANA in English 2146 GMT 29 Sep 89

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 29, CANA - The Guyana Government does not consider the devaluation of the dollar to be "a practical matter at this time", President Desmond Hoyte said Friday.

He was commenting at a press conference on rumors about an impending devaluation of the Guyana dollar. "...The government of Guyana does not consider this to be a practical matter at this time," he told reporters.

The Guyana Government last devalued the dollar by 70 per cent in April. This was part of an austerity package to stimulate the economy.

With government officials admitting that economic problems were persisting, there was speculation here that the government would again realign the dollar against the American greenback.

Hoyte noted that discussions are continuing between the Guyana Government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on an economic monitoring program the government hopes will lead to a substantial aid package from the fund.

Hoyte reported that Finance Minister Carl Greenidge is now in Washington where he is continuing the negotiations with the IMF officials for the recasting of the government's IMF-monitored program and continuing talks with members of the Guyana support group of Western donor countries.

Municipal Elections Scheduled for November

FL3009163289 Bridgetown CANA in English 1605 GMT 30 Sep 89

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 30, CANA—Municipal elections will be held in Guyana in November, President Desmond Hoyte has said. But he told reporters he could not yet give the precise date.

Paving the way for the elections in the country's five municipalities (the city and four towns), Minister of Regional Development Jeffrey Thomas, on Friday issued an order setting October 2 for the publication of the preliminary lists of voters, the official Guyana Public Communications Agency (GPCA) reported.

The five opposition political parties grouped under the Patriotic Coalition for Democracy (PCD) have said that they will "boycott and denounce the municipal elections" if the existing laws were not "suitably revised" by September 30. The PCD's main objection is that the elections are under the control of a minister and not an "impartial" commission.

The opposition parties boycotted the municipal elections in 1986 and the councils in all five municipalities—the city of Georgetown, and the towns of Corriverton, Linden, New Amsterdam and Rosignol. These are now controlled by the ruling People's National Congress (PNC).

While the PCD members—the People's Progressive Party (PPP), the Working People's Alliance (WPA), the Democratic Labour Movement (DLM), the People's Democratic Movement (PDM), and the National Democratic Front (NDF)—are almost certain to boycott the elections, it is not yet known whether the other opposition parties, the United Force (UF) and the United Republican Party (URP) will take part.

Major Power Generating Facility Breaks Down

FL2709181989 Bridgetown CANA in English 1705 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, September 27, CANA—Residents of most of Georgetown and its environs are once again without electricity and water as the Guyana Electricity Corporation's major power generating facility in the city is experiencing another breakdown. The situation deteriorated shortly before midnight Tuesday. And early Wednesday, several citizens started heading for the shelter belt to collect supplies of water.

The situation was reminiscent of what had happened during an emergency in January. On this occasion, however, some standby arrangements have been made for water to be distributed in a more orderly manner.

For most of Tuesday, the city had limped along with only four megawatts of power being available from the main facility at Kingston in the city, and only 3.4 megawatts available from a power barge the government imported.

The corporation's public relations officer, Leslie Sobers, said that because of problems with the link between its power station at Garden of Eden, 13 miles south of Georgetown, and the bauxite company at Linden, 65 miles south of here, the usual five to seven megawatts from Linden were not available for distribution. Sobers also reported that the 7.4 megawatts that were available for most of Tuesday were enough to power only the essential services in the city.

Aerial Survey Sights Marijuana Fields

FL0210220289 Bridgetown CANA in English 2023 GMT 2 Oct 89

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 2, CANA—Marijuana fields have been sighted in Guyana as a result of an aerial survey being conducted here with assistance from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) of the United States, senior police sources said on Monday.

Deputy commissioner of police for law enforcement, Cecil "Skip" Roberts, declined, however, to give details about how extensive the cultivations were and where the fields are located. Roberts said the police were not surprised by the discoveries so far, for it is well known that marijuana is cultivated in Guyana.

The special anti-narcotics aerial survey was launched just over a week ago with the arrival in the country of two trust commander, single-engine, tandem-seater aircraft which are being used in the exercise. The aircraft, which are on contract to the DEA, are being flown by U.S. pilots accompanied by personnel from the local security forces.

Roberts said the survey will be a very detailed one covering the entire country. He could not say when the exercise would be completed. Earlier official reports had indicated that the exercise should last two weeks.

Roberts also disclosed that the security forces have already initiated follow-up measures in the wake of the sightings of the marijuana fields.

Suriname

Venezuelan President Perez To Visit in October

FL2709224589 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] A nine-man-strong delegation from Venezuela is currently in Suriname making preparations for the official state visit of Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez to Suriname next month.

The preparatory delegation has on its team five [words indistinct] who will look into the security aspect of the visit. The Venezuelan president is expected to visit Suriname on October 17-19. While in Suriname, Mr Perez is expected to hold talks with with President Shankar and other government officials, among others.

Delegation Favors Closer Ties With Belgium

FL2709200789 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 27 Sep 89

[Text] The delegation from the Flemish Parliamentary Council from the Belgian state of Flanders is in favor of closer ties between Suriname and Belgium. This was declared yesterday by the chairman of the parliamentary council (Louis Von Felhoven) shortly before leaving Suriname. The 13-man-strong delegation has during its 1-week orientation visit to Suriname held discussions with government officials, the trade union movement and employers organizations.

(Von Felhoven) is of the opinion that Suriname is facing big financial, economic, and social problems, but the possibilities are there to cope with them. He called on the Surinamese Government to make use of the benefits which the cultural accord with Belgium offers.

The Belgian delegation yesterday also held final discussions with Foreign Affairs Minister Eddie Sedoc. The Flemish Council has invited the delegation of the National Assembly from Suriname to pay a visit to Belgium.

Indians Against Payment of Social Allowances

FL2809201389 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 28 Sep 89

[Text] The rebellious Tucayana Amazon Indians have warned the government against paying retroactive social allowances to interior residents. The leader of the Tucayanas, Commander Thomas, made this known in a letter which was dispatched to President Ramsewak Shankar yesterday.

The retroactive payment of social allowances to interior residents is one of the points agreed upon in the Kourou Accord which was signed between the government and the Brunswijk gang. Since commencing their actions at the end of last month, the Tucayanas have rejected the Kourou Accord. The Amazon Indians have threatened to sharpen their armed actions if the government goes ahead with the payment of social allowances to interior residents. They see this as giving resignation to the terrorist gang of Ronny Brunswijk. According to the rebel leader Thomas, the impending talks with Assembly Chairman Jaggernath Lachmon and the Tucayanas won't take place if the government makes [word indistinct].

The Tucayana Amazon Indians yesterday ended a 3-day general tribal meeting at the [name indistinct] village. At the meeting the bulk of most of the Amerindians villages in the country were represented.

Indians Hold Meeting Before Dialogue

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[Text] The (?American) Tucayana Amazon Indians have yesterday started a general tribal meeting at [words indistinct]. This has been announced by the Suriname News Agency, SNA.

Village [word indistinct] from nearly all the Amerindian citizens in Suriname are participating in the 3-day tribal meeting. The meeting is being held in preparation of the dialogue between the rebels and Assembly Chairman Jaggernath Lachmon. The dialogue, which was promised by Lachmon, was at the request of the Tucayana Amazon Indian [name indistinct]. The general tribal meeting of the Amerindians was preceded by various cultural (?manifestations). At the end of the meeting tomorrow, it is expected that the date for the meeting with Lachmon will be announced.

The Tucayana Amazon Indians have been carrying out armed actions for 3 weeks now and are controlling the western part of Suriname.